The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6813. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1873. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

A POLITICAL SPLIT.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT—CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES — WORKING MEN VERSUS CLERKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

The secession of the dissenting section of the Liberal Party to turn against their own side at the next election, in order to revenge themselves upon Mr. Gladstone's Government, has produced a good deal of uneasiness among the Liberals, while the Conservatives are naturally exultant. Whether, when it comes to the point, the Dissenters will be as good as their word, remains to be seen. But, at least, their talk is bold enough, and they have pointedly rejected even Mr. John Bright's moderate counsels. The question between them and the Government is that part of the Education act by which an education rate may be applied to the support of denominational schools. When the Government took up this subject they found a vast number of schools in existence, most of which were supported by religious bodies, and mainly by members of the Church of England. There can be no doubt that if the clergymen of the Church had not applied themselves to this task, of which they saw the importance when scarcely anybody else did, the education of the people would at this moment be in a deplorably backward state. The Government finding these schools in existence, and finding, moreover, that they were popular and well attended, and that they gave a very fair kind of education, thought it a pity that they should not be utilized as part of the national system. Why, it was asked, should we compel the rate-payers to tax themselves to set up new schools, when here are schools with which they are very well satisfied, and which are kept up by voluntary contributions, with only supplementary aid from the public funds? The plan adopted by the act was to leave each district to do as it liked; if it was content with the denominational schools, then it need not erect others, assuming that there is sufficient accommodation for all the children who had to be provided for. On the other hand, new schools could be established if the rate-payers desired it. I should add that security was provided for the efficiency of the schools by means of official inspection, and for religious instruction not being given to children whose parents objected to it. This may seem to be a very reasonable arrangement, but it is true that the effect of it is to keep up the influence of the Church of England, which is thus interwoven with the elementary education of the nation.

THE DISSENTERS' GRIEVANCE.

And this is what the Dissenters resent. They demand that every district should be compelled to take up education on its own account, as a public function, and to establish schools of its own. Logically, perhaps, the Dissenters are in the right—that is to say, if the foundations of an educational system are now being laid for the first time. But then this is not exactly the case. A vast and valuable system already exists, and, for the present at least, it seems a pity that it should not be turned to account. Practically the present law says: Leave it to the rate-payers; let them determine for themselves whether they will have new schools or go on with the denominational ones. What the Dissenters want is that the law shall compel the rate-payers to establish new schools whether they like it or not. From this statement of the case (which I have stripped of details in order to bring out the real issue clearly) it will be seen that the defeat of the Dissenters is assured beforehand, inasmuch as they are appealing to the country to place itself under a compulsory obligation to do something which presumably it does not want to do, since it has the power already, and yet has not done it. Still, the Dissenters, in knocking their own heads against a wall, may do a good deal of damage to the Government and to the Liberal Party.

A GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

There is now every chance that the Government will be able to stave off the general election for another year, but it is by no means certain. There is a great deal of general irritation in the House of Commons; nobody has much satisfaction in supporting the Government, and its opponents are naturally tempted to assume the aggressive. A sort of savage delight is taken in raking up all sorts of bitter things against Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, and especially against Mr. Lowe. There is every likelihood that Mr. Lowe's contract for the mails from Zanzibar to the Cape will be thrown over as extravagant, and if it is, Mr. Lowe threatens to resign, though he may afterward change his mind. The Government expect to be able to hedge on the O'Keefe question, but if they succumb to Mr. Bouverie's motion in any shape it will be regarded as a confession of weakness, and perhaps Lord Hartington, who is very sick of office, and especially of Ireland, and is only kept in by tender parental appeals, may seize the opportunity to resign. Then the officers of the army, who do not at all like being separated to follow their profession seriously, and not as a mere game, are getting up an influential agitation against the Government, and have secured the services of the Duke of Richmond (prompted, it is said, by his father-in-law, who is also the Queen's brother-in-law, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar) as their mouth-piece. As the Duke is the nominal leader of the Conservative peers, he is pretty sure to command a majority in the Upper House. The War Office has been discovered, on the one hand, proposing a vote to the House of Commons without the sanction of the Treasury, and, on the other, publishing false returns as to the chest measurements of recruits, so as to convey the idea that they are stouter fellows than they really are. These may be small things, and the acts of mere subordinates, but they show a looseness of the screws of administration which bodes ill.

CIVIL SERVICE SALARIES.

Another of the difficulties of the Government is the salaries of the civil service. The pressure of high prices is making this class call out for an increase of salaries. An income of £400 a year ten years ago is scarcely worth more than an income of £350 now, if so much. The Government refuse to admit that the rise of prices is anything to them. The only test-point, they argue, and unquestionably they are right, is whether they can get the sort of men they want for the money they offer. This is a sound argument, but the Government have pressed it both rudely and indiscreetly. In the case of the British Museum officials, for instance, the salaries are not enough to secure a high class of men, and some of the best officials are leaving. The trustees of the Museum—men of eminence in politics and learning—strongly recommended an increase of salaries, and warned the Government that inadequate remuneration was demoralizing the staff and driving away good men. But Mr. Lowe curtly refused the application, without a word to soften or qualify the refusal. The consequence is that the trustees are now considering whether they should not resign in a body, which would be a severe blow to the Government. Last night the Government were defeated in the House of Commons on a similar question relating to the Irish civil service, and this disaster was almost wholly due to the bullying and exasperating tone taken by Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gladstone. If they had only been a little civil they might have carried the House with them, but instead of soft words they gave the hardest they could find. Mr. Lowe asserted that, while the price of physical labor was very much on the increase, the price of intellectual labor was rather declining, and hinted that the best way to equalize Irish and English salaries would be to reduce the latter, which produced cries of "Oh! oh!" and "Just try it." Mr. Lowe's general proposition as to the relative value of physical and intellectual labor is, to some extent, true, but it is true only as regards what may be called mechanical intellectual labor. Special skill commands, and always will command, its price, but intellectual work of a common routine kind, such as the ordinary work of clerks, is, no doubt, sinking. It is calculated that there are at present 4,000 qualified clerks seeking employment at this moment in London, and a proposal which was lately made to organize a strike of clerks collapsed at the outset from an appreciation of the fact that there are far more clerks than there are places for. Every brick-layer now wants his son to be a clerk rather than a brick-layer, and the consequence is that brick-layers are going up just as clerks are going down. And there is no reason why this should not be the case. A clerk can do his work just as well in fustian as in broadcloth, and as education becomes common it must cease to be a distinction. At the present moment the London builders are preparing for another strike, and the Sheffield engineers have struck, stopping most of the works, in order to renew the abortive struggle of two years ago at Newcastle.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The case for the prosecution is now rapidly drawing to a close. Two very important points have been brought out this week. First, it has been shown that the old dowager, Roger's mother, had quite a craze as to Roger being still alive, and insisted upon identifying the claimant before she had even seen him, even though he mentioned in his letter things which showed him to be an impostor, as, for instance, his reference to a brown mark on his side, which Roger never had, and asking after a grandmother who died before Roger was born. The old lady was very much dissatisfied with her jointure, and hated the Tichborne family, and thought she could get Roger to stand up for her if she could only find him. Indeed, it is doubtful whether she cared very much as to the man who turned up being the real Roger; and her letters to the claimant certainly convey the impression that anybody would answer her purpose who would play the part. At first the claimant hoped to secure a handsome remittance in Australia, without coming over, and had an eye on a good hotel out there as an investment; and it was with great reluctance that he eventually started to see the dowager. It was at her own desire that he went to her in Paris, in order to be out of the way of the family, but she was surprised at his delay in arriving. It is known that he was engaged first looking up the Ortons in Wapping, and then studying the Tichborne family history in Hampshire. When the claimant went to her, she kept him out of sight as much as possible, thus showing that she was afraid to challenge opinion as to his identity. The claimant, with such support as this, had, therefore, every encouragement to maintain his claim. The other point was as to personal marks, and here Mr. Holt and Mr. Seymour Haden, two eminent surgeons, were positive that the claimant had no marks of having been bled as Roger had been bled, and that if he had ever been treated in this way the marks would have remained. They were also agreed that the claimant's thumb-nail had been purposely cut in a particular way in order to resemble the appearance of the thumb in a smudged photograph of Roger. It is clear the claimant had been misled by the photograph, and gave himself a great deal of useless trouble and pain in trimming his nail to match it. The question of handwriting will also have to be gone into, but the Chief Justice, who has carefully scanned all the letters, has already expressed his opinion that Roger's handwriting was very peculiar and could not possibly be mistaken, and that the claimant's handwriting does not in the least resemble it. Moreover, Roger's spelling and composition was very good on the whole, and the claimant's very bad. Of course the claimant must be allowed to offer his defense, and the jury cannot interpose, yet the impression grows that somehow the case will suddenly collapse.

J. H. F.

THE GALVESTON ARSON CASE.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 19.—The great arson case is being tried before Recorder Collier to-day. A man calling himself Thomas Carrian, and hailing from New-Orleans, has been arrested by Special Detective McCormick as the ringleader of the incendiaries, and has implicated some half dozen members of the fire department and police force.

The schooner Pauline, with a cargo of shingles and dressed lumber, from New-Orleans, for Indianola, went ashore on Galveston Island in the storm of the 17th, having lost her deck load and rudder.

Milt. Gains, of Washington County, convicted of bigamy, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A fire in the town of Hearne, yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $40,000. The sufferers are J. M. Bibb, S. W. Hearne & Co., M. Larvine, Lewis & Lewis, S. D. Porter, Chas. Kraft, M. Loeb & Co., Chas. Johnson, Jacob Mowery, and Barney Dolan. Hearne & Co. lost everything.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 19.—Three men were accidentally killed in this vicinity to-day. One, named Charles Clackner, of West Troy, visiting in Glenville, about seven miles west of here, was run over by the Cincinnati express east train on the Central Road, and badly mangled.

Another, Thomas Roach, of this city, was run over by a Saratoga train leaving this city, and his arms, legs, and other parts of his body were horribly mangled. Another, named Thomas Tarpy, of Crescent, Saratoga County, was drowned in the canal about two miles west of here.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 19.—Frank Sheldon, of Scipio, was killed in this city this afternoon by being thrown from his wagon while his team was running away.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 19.—Two young men, sons of Daniel Conover, were drowned in the surf at Shark River, this afternoon. They were residents of New-Bedford, three miles from the place of the accident.

PORTLAND, Me., July 19.—Thomas Blake, foreman of the cooper-shop of the Forest City sugar-refinery, was run over and instantly killed by an engine of the Maine Central Road, which was backing down to the depot. He fell in attempting to cross the track.

A LAND CLAIM DECIDED.

PARSONS, Kansas, July 19.—In the contested land case of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad against the Kansas Pacific Railroad, Judge Canfield, of the Davis County Court, has decided that the lands in controversy belong to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company. This case involved the title to nearly 100,000 acres of the best land in Kansas, worth at least $800,000.

The wheat crop is all secured, and makes a better yield than at first anticipated.

ANOTHER BROKEN BANK.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

LARGE DEFALCATION OF E. S. MILLS, THE LATE PRESIDENT—DID HE COMMIT SUICIDE?—FACTS AND RUMORS.

Considerable consternation was created yesterday morning in Brooklyn by the circulation of a report to the effect that the Brooklyn Trust Company had suspended payment. At first this report failed to obtain credence, but as it was again and again repeated, people began to consider that there must be some truth in the rumor that was repeated on every side. This caused a large number of depositors and other interested parties to visit the officers of the institution for the purpose of ascertaining the truth, when an application to the Secretary, Mr. M. T. Rodman, at once proved that there was, alas, too much truth in the widely-circulated rumor, as is shown by the following statement, issued by the trustees:

TO THE PUBLIC: The undersigned directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company regret to announce the suspension of the company. The sudden death of the late President, Mr. Mills, induced a thorough investigation of the accounts of the bank, which has resulted, thus far, in the discovery of a large overdraft on the part of the late President. Notwithstanding this, the undersigned, up to the close of business hours on yesterday, believed it entirely possible for the company to continue its business. The unexpected action of the bank, however, yesterday afternoon, through which the company made its exchanges, declining any longer to clear for us, and which action will, in our opinion, necessarily cause a run to be made upon us which we cannot at once meet, has induced us to determine upon a general suspension of business as a matter of justice, not only to the depositors of the company, but also to the stockholders. From the examination thus far made we believe there will be no considerable loss, if any at all, to the depositors. It has been impossible for us to procure a full attendance of a quorum of the board, as many of the directors are out of town. The examination will be continued, and a full statement of the affairs of the company given to the public at the earliest possible moment. The public may rest assured that no effort will be wanting on our part to bring about a prompt and satisfactory settlement.

(Signed,) DANIEL CHAUNCEY,
ALEXANDER McCUE,
WM. S. TISDALE,
J. S. ROCKWELL,
S. L. HUSTED,
JAMES D. FISH,
JOHN HALSEY,
HENRY SANGER.

It was stated by one of the directors that the other trustees who were in town were expected in during the day, and would also sign the above statement, but up to a late hour last night no further signatures had been received.

It has now been pretty well determined by the investigations already made that the amount appropriated by the late President to his own use is about $147,000. This discovery was brought about by the examination instituted by directors on the death of the President, in order to obtain a clear understanding of the condition of the affairs of the company, the management of which had been almost entirely left to Mr. Mills, such was the confidence reposed in him by his co-directors. Not only was it discovered that the late President had overdrawn his account to the amount above stated, but that he had loaned, on what are considered worthless securities, the sum of $300,000. The securities in question are bonds of the State of Georgia and the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company. On $200,000 face value of the former, it was discovered that he had loaned $150,000, notwithstanding that it is claimed that they were illegally issued and that the authorities refuse to pay interest thereon. On the railroad bonds a like sum was loaned, but whether they will ever be marketable is very doubtful. It will thus be seen that although the capital stock of the company is $500,000, there is over $447,000 of deficit. That the depositors will be losers is not at all likely, for the stockholders are liable for a like amount of their stock already paid up, which, as they are all responsible men, will produce another $500,000, to be used as a set-off against any possible loss.

The deposits on hand yesterday morning amounted to about $2,300,000, nearly all of which is invested, in accordance with the principles of the company which precluded them from keeping any considerable amount of cash on hand. The general opinion with regard to Mr. Mills appears to be that, having become temporarily embarrassed through his large transactions in real estate, and which he was unable to sell at the present time except at a ruinous sacrifice, he was induced to use the funds of the bank with the full intention of refunding the amount at an early date. That he was seriously embarrassed for the past six months appears to be a well-known fact, for it now comes out that he was of late in the habit of borrowing money at ruinous rates while his paper was being hawked all over the market and sold at any sacrifice, if any one could be found to take it.

Mr. Rodman, the Secretary of the company, stated to a TIMES reporter that he was well aware that the President had overdrawn his account, but that he always signed and paid the checks drawn by Mills without mentioning the fact to any of the other directors, or in fact troubling himself about it, for he considered the President his superior officer. He, however, admitted that without his (Rodman's) signature the President could not have drawn a dollar.

It is now said that the Secretary's account is short some $34,000. For this amount the company hold collaterals, but doubts are freely entertained as to whether they will turn out good or not. Mr. Rodman, in addition to his office of Secretary in the Trust Company, is also Deputy City Treasurer.

The assurances of the directors that the depositors will all be paid in full at an early date have considerably lessened the apprehensions of the depositors, and confidence is being now expressed among them of a satisfactory settlement.

On application of Judge Alexander McCue, Judge Pratt yesterday appointed Mr. Daniel Chauncey, President of the Mechanics' Bank, receiver of the company, who, after filing the required bond of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his trust, at once took possession of the assets and property of the Trust Company.

Judge McCue in speaking of Mr. Mills' action stated that he did not consider that Mills had been dishonest in the business, but that he had committed the too prevalent error of using other funds than his own in the hope and with the intention of paying it back. He further stated that the immediate cause of the suspension of the bank was the refusal of the Nassau Bank to clear for them, and rather than stand a "run," which would have been the result had their action leaked out, which it must soon have done, the directors had thought it better to close the doors in the interest of all parties and so that a thorough examination of the books could be made. He thought that there need be no doubt that the depositors would be paid in full, as the stockholders were all solid men and well able to make up any deficiency that may exist.

Mr. Chauncey, the receiver of the bank, also expressed his confidence in being able to declare a good dividend to depositors in a very short while, and further that they will all be paid, in the end, dollar for dollar.

Among the creditors of the company is the City Government, which has nearly $500,000 on deposit. The County Treasurer, as custodian of certain moneys held under direction of the courts of law, figures on the list for $67,339 64. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for $5,078 20. The Police Board for $5,000; Sheriff Williams for $12,000; Hugh McLoughlin, $11,000; Mr. Stillman, $400,000. A number of the public officials of Brooklyn are also depositors. More fortunate than the above were Mr. Mort Tunison, of the Coney Island Road, who drew out $12,000 the day after Mills' death, on the advice of a friend, and Mr. H. C. Murphy, Jr., trustee of the Breevort estate, who appears to have had some idea that all was not right, for on Thursday last he withdrew his deposit of $90,000.

The question as to whether Mills committed suicide, or whether his death resulted from accident, is freely discussed, and opinions upon the subject are most diverse and conflicting. It, however, is the opinion of all those who knew him that he was a man totally unlikely to take his own life. Those who saw him on the night previous to, and on the morning of, his death, say that he never appeared in better spirits, and that he talked freely of his plans for the morrow. Since the defalcation has become known there are many among his acquaintances who are disposed to believe that he made away with himself because he felt sure that an exposure was at hand. An intimate friend, however, has since closely examined the locality where Mr. Mills was drowned, and more especially when the tide was in the same condition as at the time when he entered the water, and he is firmly convinced that it was an accident.

But little is known of Mr. Mills' private affairs. His will has not yet been admitted to probate, and no inventory of his effects has been made. He was generally considered to be a man that talked but little about his business, and there are, it is said, but few of his most trusted friends that can approximate to the amount of real estate held by him at the time of his death. It is believed, however, that he was carrying large blocks of improved and unimproved real estate in Brooklyn. It is thought that when his estate is settled it will realize more than enough to pay the amount of his deficiency with the trust company. An estimate may be formed from the following list of mortgages upon his property, copied from the books in the Register's office. It is believed that all the real estate held by him is represented in the list. The mortgages amount to $136,000.

MORTGAGES UPON MR. MILLS' PROPERTY.

Ethelbert S. Mills and Ellen L., his wife, to the New-York Fire Insurance Company.—Mortgage for $6,500, dated June 30, 1871. Rec. Lib. 1,014, page 535, of mortgages, July 24, 1871.

The same parties to James H. Watson, mortgage for $1,500; dated March 21, 1871, recorded Liber 1,053, page 241 of mortgages, Feb. 14, 1872.

The same parties to Leonard Moody—Mortgage for $1,000, dated Nov. 1, 1872, recorded liber 1,108, page 300 of mortgages, Nov. 8, 1872.

The same parties to the same—Mortgage for $1,000, dated Nov. 16, 1872. Recorded Liber 1,110, page 450 of mortgages, Nov. 18, 1872.

Ethelbert S. Mills to George D. Munroe—Mortgage for $3,500, dated Dec. 9, 1872. Rec. Lib. 1,116, page 540 of mortgages, Dec. 19, 1872.

Ethelbert S. Mills to Benjamin Sewall—Mortgage for $3,500, dated Feb. 1, 1873, recorded Liber 1,132, page 49, of mortgages, March 11, 1873.

Ethelbert S. Mills and Ellen L., his wife, to Cyrus W. Field, executor of Mary E. F. Stone, deceased—Mortgage for $35,000, dated May 26, 1873, recorded Liber —, page —, of mortgages, May 28, 1873.

The same parties to John P. Hudson—Mortgage for $15,060, dated May 26, 1873. Recorded Liber 1,154, page 101, of mortgage, June 9, 1873.

The same parties to James M. Mills—Mortgage for $35,000, dated May 21, 1873, recorded liber, page — of Mortgages, July 18, 1873.

The same to James S. Mills—Mortgage for $31,000, dated May 21, 1873. Rec. Liber —, page —, July 18, 1873.

Also, two certain houses and lots, North Warren-street, 78.10 feet east from north-east corner Warren-street and Fifth-avenue, thence east 37.7 feet, thence north 81 feet to centre of block, between Wyckoff and Warren streets, thence west 37.7 feet, thence south 81 feet to beginning.

Also, five houses on north side Warren-street, 116.4 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 93.9 feet, north 81 feet, west 93 feet, south 81 feet to beginning.

Also, north side of Warren-street, 266.4 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 18.9 feet, thence north 81 feet, west 18.9 feet, south 81 feet to beginning.

Also, south side of Warren-street, 274.7 feet east of Sixth-avenue, east 18.9 feet, south 100 feet, thence west 18.9 feet, thence north 100 feet to beginning.

Also, south side of Wyckoff-street, 78.10 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 18.9 feet, thence south 81 feet, thence west 18.9 feet, thence north 81 feet to beginning.

Also, south side of Wyckoff-street, 116.4 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 18.9 feet, thence south 81 feet, thence west 18.9 feet, thence north 81 feet to beginning.

Also, south side of Wyckoff-street, 153.10 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 18.9 feet, thence south 81 feet, thence west 18.9 feet, thence north 81 feet to beginning.

Also, south side of Wyckoff-street, 191.4 feet east of Fifth-avenue, thence east 37.6 feet, thence south 81 feet, thence west 37.6 feet, thence north 81 feet to beginning.

Also, north side of Sackett-street, 200 feet east of Hoyt-street, thence east 98 feet, thence north 100 feet, thence west 98 feet, thence south 100 feet to beginning.

Also, Sackett-street, 371 feet east of Hoyt-street, thence east 54 feet, thence north 100 feet, thence west 56 feet, thence south 100 feet to beginning.

Also, west side of Bedford-avenue, 100 feet north of Lafayette-avenue, thence west 100 feet, thence north 20 feet, thence east 100 feet, thence south 20 feet to beginning.

Also, west side of Bedford-avenue, 140 feet north of Lafayette-avenue, thence west 100 feet, thence north 20 feet, thence east 100 feet, thence south 20 feet to beginning.

LATER FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

The supposition that Mr. Miller was impelled to suicide by consciousness of the rapid and unavoidable approach of a crash in the affairs of the Trust Company in consequence of his disastrous loans of the funds and his own defalcation, is supported by statements which have hitherto been withheld. It transpired yesterday that on Monday afternoon, or little more than twelve hours before his death, he called on his land-agent and requested of him an immediate settlement of all their financial transactions, asking at the same time that the repair bill be not deducted from the amount in the agent's hands, but that it should remain over until the next settlement. The agent complied with the request, and handed Mr. Mills a check for the amount in his hands, which the latter shortly after deposited in the Nassau Bank, to his wife's credit. After leaving the land agent he called on his butcher and grocer, both of whom had previously made out their accounts at the end of each month, and on receiving his bills up to that date, (Monday, the 14th inst.,) he paid them in checks on the Trust Company.

Yesterday a gentleman who was at Coney Island when Mr. Mills was drowned, said to a TIMES reporter:

I am satisfied that Mr. Mills never went to bed at all on Monday night, for his bed was never touched. He remained in one of the parlors of the hotel until a very late hour. It is my opinion that he went to his room and sat up for a few hours, and went down to the surf before daylight, not caring whether he came out of the water alive. This has been kept secret, but it must all come out now.

Rumors of the most startling character were rife in Brooklyn last evening, and the sentiment of the depositors was anything but favorable to some of the officials of the Trust Company. Although the crash has been a startling surprise to all but a few, yet many of the depositors declared that its approach was known to the few. In addition to the large draft of Mr. Henry C. Murphy, it is known that previous to Mr. Mills' death, Register Hugh McLoughlin, better known as the "Boss," recently drew from the bank his entire deposit $8,000. One of the officials is alleged to have requested him to return it, saying that the knowledge of the withdrawal would shake public confidence in the institution. At any rate the money was returned, but, on Friday afternoon, the Register's Deputy received from him a check on the company for the amount with directions to present it, as he wanted funds. The check came after banking-hours, and Mr. McLoughlin will now have to take his chances in common with all other creditors. Other depositors quietly withdrew their funds within the past few days, but the majority of them say that while they regarded the company as shaky and unsafe, they were unaware of the extent of the defalcation, and did not expect an immediate collapse.

The depositors, or as many as were heard to express themselves on the subject, expect to sustain heavy loss, and threaten to bring about the arrest of the Secretary, whom they bitterly condemn not only for his own defalcation, but for keeping silence when he was fully aware that the President was overdrawing his account to so considerable an amount, and involving the company.

THE GORDON CASE.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 19.—The court to-day met to hear the legal argument in the kidnapping case. The defense cited all possible authority, English and American, upon the prosecution. The court adjourned until Tuesday, when Judge Betawnay will give his decision.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

EVADING THE LAW.

A VISIT TO THE FOOT OF WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET — A PESTILENTIAL LOCALITY.

The most forcible cause of complaint that could well be found in any locality where the least attention was paid to sanitary regulations, has existed in the neighborhoods surrounding for some distance the intolerably unwholesome fat-rendering places which have been so long tolerated in New-York. The stench has been so great that it is a matter of no little surprise that pestilence and death have not originated there and overspread the entire City. For weeks and months letters have been forwarded to THE TIMES complaining of the smells that offend the nostrils and attack the health of those who dwell near them. Naturally enough, it has been supposed that the Board of Health should have done something to relieve the thickly-populated portions of the City of their presence; but, instead, the proprietors were given permits in some cases, and in others nothing was done to prevent those who were carrying on the business in defiance or utter disregard of the regulations of the board. The Sanitary Code provides:

SEC. 79. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones, or fat in the built-up portions of the City, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, fat boiling, gut cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within said City; and no business or pursuit of the kind in this section named shall be carried on anywhere in said City, unless the same be allowed by a permit of this board.

And again:

SEC. 80. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, or bones, nor any fat, tallow, or lard, (except at once upon the same being taken from the animal, and while the same is fresh and otherwise inoffensive,) nor shall the business of bone crushing, bone boiling, bone grinding, bone burning, shell burning, gut cleaning, nor the skinning of or making of glue from any dead animal or part thereof, nor the storage or keeping of scrap, fat or grease, or offensive animal matter, be permitted or conducted at any place in the City of New-York south of One Hundred and Tenth-street; nor shall any business hereinbefore mentioned be conducted at any place in the City of New-York north of said street, without a special permit from this board; nor shall the business of boiling or rendering the fresh lard, fat, or tallow aforesaid be conducted within said City without a like special permit from this board, and such permit must be applied for in writing, specifying the nature and precise location of the proposed business, and such application will not be acted upon until the second regular meeting, two weeks after such application.

A visit to the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street was all that was needed to satisfy the most indifferent observer that every provision for the protection of the public health was grossly outraged. The immediate neighborhood is anything but inviting. Tumble-down and ill-arranged tenements surround the place, with here and there a small grocery-store or a gloomy groggery. About a dozen miserable shanties are perched on the vacant lots west of Eleventh-avenue, with no sewers, no drainage, and seemingly imbedded in manure. Within the circle of half a dozen blocks were four or five fat-rendering, cleaning, and soap-boiling factories, sending forth their oppressive and sickening smells. At the foot of Thirty-eighth-street is the offal dock, with the offal-boat of the rendering company anchored beside. On this boat are four large tanks, in which dead horses, decayed meat, and all kinds of offal have been boiled down, filling the whole place with their mingled odors. Several thousand loads of manure have been piled along the water-front, and the carts bringing all the offensive substances that contribute to the general stench have passed back and forth all day. A reporter of THE TIMES paid a brief visit to the place, and, after glancing at the scene, left hurriedly to make some inquiries of the residents concerning the extent of their grievances. Manhattan Market occupies a position quite adjacent to this ill-favored neighborhood. Here the keepers of stalls protested vehemently against the nuisance. In warm weather they have been obliged to keep all the doors on the north side closed to try and shut out the horrible smells that still will penetrate, affecting alike their health and business. But they are by no means the only sufferers. For half a mile inward, through every street and avenue, this gathering of filth makes its unhealthy presence felt. Sometimes those who live as far down as Twenty-fifth-street have been obliged to close their doors and windows in the hot July evenings to try and shut out the noisome stench that pervades the atmosphere. And when they have themselves sought relief out of doors from the oppressive heat, they have been driven to some more remote spot for a breath of pure air. As the reporter was turning to leave, Capt. McElwain, of the Twentieth Precinct, in which this place is situated, was met. He was just on his way to the offal dock to discover how soon the offal-boat would be taken away—for the boiling nuisance had been stopped there at least—and the reporter accompanied him. The Captain smoked as a protection from the poisonous air of the place. A dredge-boat of the Department of Docks stood near the pier. It has been working to prepare for the removal of the offal-boat—an old hulk about 240 feet long—and Capt. McElwain says it works very slowly, only a few hours a day. This black offal hulk presented a revolting picture, far exceeding in repulsive fact any plague ship of one's wildest fancy.

The captain said that boiling had been stopped for a few days on the boat, and that it would hereafter take its daily cargo down the bay, returning once in twenty-four hours for the accumulations on the dock. Whether that will be much of an improvement is doubtful, since in its absence the matter on the dock will be exposed for hours to the broiling sun. It does seem that an arrangement could be made by which the offal and dead animals could be deposited in smaller boats and carried off with less delay. But the stoppage of the boiling nuisance is one important step in the right direction.

On pier No. 40, two blocks above, stand the works of the Fertilizer Company. The business of this company is blood-boiling, and they worked at it until a few days ago, when the men there were arrested, having been refused a permit by the new board on June 28. On their way to the station-house the people residing in the neighborhood jeered and pointed at them. "Aha," they cried, "there go the blood men," "there they go," "serve 'em right." No wonder the people were glad. On the dock stood scores of barrels of putrefying blood, and in their boilers were hundreds of gallons sending forth a horrid stench. But perhaps the greatest trouble has been with the manure men. They have fought steadily for the privilege of building up their heaps upon the water-front. On that subject the sanitary code says:

SEC. 112. That no pile or deposit of manure, offal, dirt or garbage, nor any accumulation of any offensive or nauseous substance, shall be made within the built-up portions of the City of New-York, or upon any open space inclosed within any portion thereof, or upon the piers, docks, or bulk-heads adjacent thereto, or upon any open grounds near (or upon any vessel or scow other than those to be speedily, and according to the duty of any person, removed, lying at) any such pier, wharf, or bulk-head, except according to a resolution of this board specially authorizing the same, and a permit obtained from this department, and according to its regulations. And no person shall contribute to the making of any such accumulations. Nor shall any straw, hay, or other substance, which has been used as bedding for animals, be placed or dried upon any street or sidewalk, or roof of any building, nor shall any such straw, hay, or other substance be deposited; nor shall accumulation thereof be made within 200 feet of any street without a permit from this board.

This rule it has been no easy matter to enforce. Those engaged in the business have money and political friends. They did not much dread arrests, for when taken to court the police justices did not deal severely with them; and, while the officer who made an arrest was removed from the scene, twenty loads were dumped for the one they were arrested for; and the fine imposed generally did not exceed $1. But now policemen are stationed at the place night and day.

Besides all this the rendering places of Toby & Booth, of Donoghue, and McNeil have been closed, and it only remains to see that they are kept closed. The citizens themselves must watch them if they would be protected, though Capt. McElwain intends to keep a close look-out on them too. The Board of Health sends an inspector to all such places weekly. Since the last meeting the board has notified the Rendering Company that no further delay in the removal of its boat will be tolerated. On the east side, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, the Butchers' Hide and Rendering Company have been granted a permit to render fresh lard, which will not be a serious inconvenience to the neighborhood if the association does not infringe upon the rules and render fat also. There has also been some trouble here with the manure traffic, and though dumping has been stopped, a pile of several thousand loads still remains to heat and rot and send forth its foul gas. Now a policeman is stationed day and night on each of the piers at the foot of Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, to prevent any further deposit. One permit was granted by the new board to render fat here, but it has been revoked again. A permit has also been granted to render fresh lard at No. 36 Gouverneur-street. The only others granted so far have been north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, and the officers of the board say that in the places at which the work is permitted the machinery has been brought to such perfection that no offensive odors are likely to escape.

WASHINGTON.

THE UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE—REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1873.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—From the report of Dr. John M. Woodworth, Supervising Surgeon of the Marine Hospital Service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, it appears that there were 14,003 sick and disabled seamen treated in marine and other hospitals as against 12,302 in 1872, being an excess of 1,701; 690 seamen with trivial complaints were relieved by being furnished with medicines without being admitted to hospital, against 854 last year, a decrease of 164; total relieved in 1873, 14,693; in 1872, 13,156, an increase this year of 1537. The aggregate number of days of hospital relief were 417,019 in 1873, against 405,814 in 1872, an increase of 11,205; the average number of patients maintained daily was 1,142 in 1873, against 1,111 in 1872, an increase of 31; average number of days each patient remained in hospital 29 8-10 in 1873, and 32 9-10 in 1872, showing they were cured faster this year by 3 1-10 days each; the percentage of deaths in 1873 was 4.42; in 1872, 3.94. Total expenditures and indebtedness incurred in 1873, exclusive of erecting and repairing buildings, $396,619 25; in 1872, $396,263 11, an increase of $356 14. The average daily cost for each patient, in 1873, counting the 690 out-patients as 690 days' relief, and basing the calculation on the total debits, was $95 01; in 1872, $97 06, a decrease of $1 02½. Amount collected, in 1873, $331,359 29; in 1872, $323,700 05, an increase of $7,659 24. Relief was furnished, in 1873, in 86 ports, either in United States marine, local, or extemporised hospitals; in 1872, in 81 ports. Money was collected in 126 ports in 1873, and in 128 in 1872. The amount named as the cost of the service for 1873 includes over $6,600 expended in June last for furnishing the new Marine Hospital at Chicago, the expenses thus actually exceeding those of 1872 by only $356.14. The number of seamen treated, and the percentage of deaths, were somewhat increased, owing to the prevalence of small-pox throughout the year. The reduction of over two and a-half cents in the daily cost for each patient would make an average annual difference of some $10,000.

CIRCULAR IN RELATION TO FRUIT DISTILLERIES.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued a circular to the collectors of internal revenue in relation to fruit distillation, which provides that a true survey of each distillery must be made and delivered to the distiller on or before the day of commencing operations. Should distillers desire to run on an old survey collectors must notify the Commissioner. Distillers are required to make monthly reports promptly, showing the time operated each day, and correctly showing the quantity and kinds of material used. Where one or more kinds of materials are used on the same day the computation of eighty per cent. will be made on the material having the greatest capacity. The survey of every fruit distillery must be for its full capacity, and if one or more of the stills are not for use a notice of reduction must be forwarded to the Commissioner.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

First Lieut. James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, at Fairbault, Minn. Second Lieut. Ulysses G. White, Fourth Cavalry, has resigned.

Lieut. Edward Woodward has been ordered to the Worcester; Lieut. Geo. W. Tyler, to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler; Lieut. Edward K. Moore, to the Portsmouth, now at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands; Lieut. E. B. Bradford, to the Wabash; Master W. P. Day, to the Wyoming; Master J. D. Adams, to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

Lieut. Commander Frank Wilder, detached from the Navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to the Wyoming; Lieut. Commander R. T. Harrington, from the Pensacola, and ordered to return home.

Lieut. Commander William C. Wise has been detached from the Wabash; Lieut. Commander M. L. Johnson, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders; Master Edward T. Vevy, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to return home.

THE FIRE IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Franklin A. Stratton, the Civil Engineer at the Navy Yard, having made a thorough inspection of the Navy Department building, reports that $10,000 will be necessary to place it in proper condition. The damage to the furniture, carpeting, &c., amounts to about $3,000. Arrangements will be made to complete the repairs as soon as possible, as the Secretary is cramped for room in his present quarters.

LIGHTS IN THE DETROIT RIVER.

The Light-house Board gives notice that the Detroit River Railroad and Bridge Company has been required to maintain throughout each night hereafter, during the season of navigation, a system of lights to mark the draw in their bridge over the channel between Trenton and Grosse Island, Mich., known as the American Channel.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following were the balances at the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency	$7,919,827
Special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit	33,675,000
Coin	79,794,361
Including coin certificates	43,191,300
Outstanding legal tenders	356,000,000

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY, &C.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $652,000; shipments, $620,500; notes shipped, $1,182,000. The Treasurer holds as security for circulation of national banks $390,761,950, and for public deposits $15,675,000; national bank circulation outstanding this date, $347,421,547. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $356,399; total for the month $5,774,064.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postmaster General Creswell to-day ordered the establishment of the free-delivery system at Grand Rapids, Mich., and at Bloomington, Ills. and authorized the appointment of five carriers in the former place, and three in the latter, at a salary of $600 per annum each.

Gen. John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, will deliver an address before the New-York State Teachers' Association at their twenty-eighth anniversary, at Utica, N. Y., on the evening of the 24th inst.

THE CHOLERA.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The mortuary report this week gives the number of deaths at 191, being fifty more than last week. Of this number fourteen are reported as having died of cholera, and sixty-nine of cholera morbus. One hundred and thirty-three were under five years of age.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Two deaths from cholera in this city are reported to-day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—It is hoped the cholera has entirely disappeared in Elizabethtown and Paducah, Ky. No cases have been reported in either place for the last three days.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE NEW MINISTRY—THE CORTES ALARMED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A BOMB.

MADRID, July 19.—The new Ministry is constituted as follows:

N. Salmeron, President.

Fernando Gonzales, Minister of State and of Finance.

Berges, Minister of Justice.

Maisonane, Minister of the Interior.

Gonzales, Minister of War.

Oviedo, Minister of Marine.

Palanca, Minister of Colonies.

In the Cortes the vote for President of the Council of Ministers stood 119 for Salmeron, and 93 for Pi y Margall.

During the debate on the Ministry great excitement and alarm were occasioned in the Cortes by the explosion of an Orsini bomb at the door. Who perpetrated the outrage, or what was the object, is not known.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT IGUALADA.

LONDON, July 19.—A special edition of the *Daily News*, issued this afternoon, announces that a large Carlist force has been defeated by the Government troops at Igualada, in the Province of Barcelona, after a battle of eighteen hours' duration, during which the town was frequently taken and lost by the opposing forces. The number of dead and wounded left upon the field was so large that all vehicles of every kind in the town were pressed into the service for their removal.

PENSIONS OF CIVIL OFFICIALS—WORKMEN RETURNING TO THEIR DUTIES.

MADRID, July 19.—The Budget Committee have fixed the maximum pension to retired civil officials at $800 per annum.

Gen. Lagunero has resigned the command of the Republican forces in the Province of Biscay.

The Carlists have been repulsed before the town of Estella.

It is reported that Don Carlos has ordered his forces not to interfere with communication on the line of the Northern Railway.

A telegram from Barcelona announces that the workmen who left the factories have returned to their employment.

The Captain General of Barcelona has authorized the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.

DON CARLOS ADVANCING ON BILBOA.

BAYONNE, July 19.—Don Carlos, with 10,000 men, is marching on the city of Bilboa. He has ordered his agents to purchase torpedoes, with which to close the port when captured.

DISCUSSION ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

MADRID, July 19.—In the Cortes debate was opened to-night on the new Constitution, which consists of 101 clauses. Señors Rio y Rozas, Romero, and Robledo made speeches against it. It is reported that the discussion will continue several days.

FRANCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE SHAH FOR GENEVA.

PARIS, July 19.—The Shah of Persia and suite left Paris to-day on a special train for Geneva.

THE ASSEMBLY TAKES A RECESS.

PARIS, July 19.—The Assembly to-day vote to take a recess from July 27 until November 5.

AUSTRIA.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

LONDON, July 19.—Private advices from Vienna, dated the 17th, state that up to that time there had been sixty-one cases of cholera reported, forty-two of which had proved fatal. In a single hotel there were forty-two persons attacked with symptoms of cholera, and six had died. The hotel was closed.

CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—RAILROADS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The action of the Republican Convention in refusing to require the candidates for the Legislature to pledge themselves to give their views on the questions concerning railroad monopolies, and relating to the reduction of railroad tariffs, causes severe comment, and shows very clearly that Billy Carr, Stanford's agent, controls a majority of the convention and gives strength to the tax-payers, independent movement. Speculators from all parts of Oregon, and from Washington Territory, are flocking to Tacoma, the place selected as the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The steamer Eliza Anderson is to be taken to Tacoma to be used as a hotel.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company applies for an extensive reduction in the taxation of the property of the company in the counties of Sutter, Yuba, Butte, Tehama, and Shasta, and in the counties on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad.

The first shipment of the new wheat crop was received this week.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA—VALUE OF EXPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The running race to-day at Agricultural Park, a single dash, one mile and a half, between Nell Flaherty, Queen, and Thornhill, was won by Nell Flaherty in 2:44¼. Thad. Stevens is disabled and did not run.

The value of the flour and wheat exports from California to Atlantic and foreign ports for the year ending June 30, was $19,252,000. The value of the entire wheat crop of last year was $25,000,000.

The news from Fort Klamath is that all the Modoc prisoners are secure.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 19.—Miss Abby Rollins, a respectable girl aged twenty, has been missing since Wednesday night, and some of her clothing being found to-day on the banks of the canal leaves little doubt that she committed suicide. She had been despondent of late owing to the marriage of a young man to whom, it is said, she was at one time engaged.

The body of Abby Rollins, who committed suicide on Wednesday last, was taken from the canal near the Amoskeag Counting-room this afternoon. The body will probably be sent to North Thetford, Vt., where the parents of the deceased reside.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A letter from Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting in Chambers at Davenport, Iowa, was received here to-day stating that he had granted a temporary injunction in the case of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company against Gov. Woodson, of this State, restraining that official from selling or offering for sale the Missouri Pacific Railroad to satisfy an alleged balance or State lien amounting to about $3,000,000.

SUICIDE OF A BOHEMIAN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—This evening a young Bohemian named Wenzel Falk, about thirty years of age, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, shot and killed himself at his boarding-house on Cherry-street. He had been very despondent of late. He was a single man.

THE YALE EXPLORING PARTY.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 19.—The Yale exploring party celebrated, last evening, the victory of their college at the Springfield regatta. To-day they left for Fort Bridger, where they will spend the next six weeks in investigating the geological formation of the Wasatch Mountains.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AN OLD ROAD.

A curve of green tree-tops,
And a common wall below,
And a winding road, that dips and drops,
Ah me! where does it go?
Down to the lovely days
Gone that familiar track,
And here I stand and wait and gaze,
As if they could come back.

Somewhere beneath that hill
Are children's running feet,
And a little garden fair and still,
Were never flowers so sweet!
And a house within an open door,
What was therein I know—
O! let me enter nevermore,
But still believe it so.

Up this oft-trodden slope
What visions rise and throng!
What keen remembrances of Hope
Lie shattered all along!
Those flowers that never grew,
Bloom they in any clime?
Can any Spring to come renew
What died in that sweet time?

Here I believed in fame,
And found no room for fear;
Here sprang to meet what never came;
Here loved—what is not here!
Not worth a moment's pause
Seemed any fallen gem,
Not worth a sigh, a glance, because
Life would be full of them.

The child in the fairy tale
Dropped tokens as he passed,
So pierced the darksome forest-veil
And found his home at last;
I, in the falling day,
Turn back through deeper gloom,
By gathered memories feel my way
Only to find—a tomb.

For there they lie asleep,
Eyes that made all things sweet,
Hands of [illegible] pressure, hearts more deep
Than any left to beat;
A world where all was great;
Paths trodden not, but seen;
Light streaming through an open gate—
The world that might have been!
Pictures, and dreams, and tears—
O Love, is this the whole?
Nay, wrap your everlasting years
About my failing soul!
The lightest word you spake
Beyond all time shall last—
These only sleep before they wake—
In Love there is no Past!

—*M. B. Smedley.*

"PLUCKED FROM THE BURNING."

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT.

I am not dying; Heaven has been merciful to me, and I shall live to be a blessing to him (or so he fondly tells me) whose curse I had so nearly proved. Yet, weak and prostrated as I am, I cannot rest until I have written down the details of my sad story; for while there is a chance of their recital deterring such as would tread the paths I well nigh stumbled in, and that chance remains unheeded, I feel I have not made all the reparation which lies in my power.

I must begin with the beginning of my life. My father was an officer in the Bengal army, but he and my mother dying within a few months of each other, left me early to the care of guardians, who imagined that by keeping me at a respectable boarding-school from the time I could talk plainly until the age of eighteen they amply fulfilled the trust they had undertaken. From my childhood I knew that when my eighteenth birthday arrived I should be sent out again to India, not for the mere object of marriage, but because there is a shrewd condition attached to the enjoyment of the fund provided by the Bengal army for its female orphans, by which, if they are to continue to draw the allowance made for them, and which ceases upon marriage, they must take up a residence in the presidency upon attaining a marriageable age.

I had no provision to look to except that derived from the fund; and my guardians had neither the wish nor the ability to maintain me; therefore at the time appointed I set sail for India alone.

Having no near friends to leave behind me, I had looked forward to this change in my condition as an era in the life which had been spent in school-room monotony; but the reality did not fulfill my expectations.

Arriving in Calcutta, I found myself dependent on the hospitality of friends, to whose care I had been confided, if not for actual support, at least for that protection without which a young woman cannot mix in the world.

I was proud in spirit, notwithstanding the humbleness of my position, and after a while the knowledge galled me, and I felt that I could bear it no longer. Acting upon this impulse, and the advice of my friends, I made the fatal mistake, which so many of my sex have made before me, of accepting the first eligible offer which I received, and which chanced to be from Laurence Edwards, the rising partner in a large mercantile firm.

I did not love him. Whatever my heart feels for him now, I must record that here. How could I have loved him and yet have this story to relate of myself? He was a grave, business-like man, some twelve years older than I was, and whose disapprobation of my levity was the occasion more than once of our engagement being nearly broken off. However, matters were made smooth again between us. I liked him as well or better than most of the butterflies who were hovering about me; my acquaintances congratulated me on the excellence of my prospects, and I indorsed their opinions by becoming his wife. But very shortly after my marriage I had a dangerous illness; so alarming a one indeed that the doctors recommended an immediate return home as the only means of restoring my health. My husband could not go with me; he had but lately returned from his tour of pleasure, and the other partner of the house was away, so he was compelled to let me depart by myself. He put me on board the homeward-bound steamer, was vigilant in providing all things necessary for my comfort during the passage, and full of cautions as to my behaviour on my arrival in England; but he did not express much grief at our separation. That he felt it I now know well, but he was a man who could bow himself gracefully to the inevitable; he feared to excite my alarm by appearing to think too much of my state of health, and I attributed his reticence to want of feeling.

I returned to England then, as I left it, alone; and, for the first time, thrown on my own discretion as a guide. Legally I was no longer a child, to be looked after and directed by guardians; but in reality I was just as unfit to be my own mistress as when I left school. Having no family of my own, except the most distant connections, I first visited that of my husband, in Scotland; but I did not stay there long. His countrified and stanchly Presbyterian relatives scared me with their rigid ways and doctrines, as doubtless I horrified them by the laxity of my manners. Having been brought up entirely at school, and being very foolish and heedless, as became my youth, I had no idea of accommodating myself to the habits of these prim Scotch people, and cried myself ill before I had been a week under their roof, which set them so much against me that it was a mutual pleasure when the day for my departure was fixed. I had never lived out of London before, and every other place seemed strange to me; therefore my husband consented to my taking a house in the suburbs, where, with my small establishment of maid-servants, I expected, for some time, to hear that he was on his way to rejoin me. But business interfered with his plans, and one thing after another combined to prevent his return, until we had been three years separated from each other; and although my own health was then perfectly restored, I was enjoying myself too much to have any wish to revisit Calcutta.

More than that, I had begun to regret, guilty creature that I was, that I had ever seen the place, or the man whom I called my husband! I had never known much of him, as may be supposed; during our brief married life he had been occupied for the greater portion of each day, and the little I had known was fast fading from my memory. The heart forgets quickly from eighteen to twenty-one, and particularly when absence is added to a feeling which had never culminated beyond gratitude. And much happened during those three years to wipe the remembrance of him off my mind. I was exceedingly thoughtless and fond of gayety, and my little house was soon crowded with visitors, I was pretty, also—I need have no hesitation in transcribing the fact, since paper cannot reflect my blushes—and some among my new acquaintance were found bold enough to tell me so. Among these was a certain Alfred Knowles, a connection of my own, who had introduced himself to me on that account, claiming a distant cousinship, and taking advantage of that claim to establish an intimacy between us. He was a handsome young fellow, not many years older than myself, with lots of life and sparkle about him; and when at last he ventured to tell me that he loved me as he had never loved woman before, he made me believe he was very much in earnest; and, to my misery, I went still further, and believed not only that I returned his love, but was very much in earnest also. Perhaps some may wonder that I can write so quietly on such a theme; but I have an object in doing so. My purpose in telling this tale is to show the means by which I was rescued from the wrong I contemplated; but I will not sully its pages by detailing how the sin was so nearly brought about. When it was that I first fancied I loved Alfred Knowles I cannot say; but the idea grew by little and little, until I was strongly imbued with it, and when the crisis of my fate arrived I felt as though I were entangled in a web from which there was no possibility of escape. It was not many days after the completion of the third anniversary of my arrival in England that he implored me to break through the shackles of a marriage which had been unhallowed by affection, and to link my lot with his, and I consented. Without taking time to weigh the consequences of the step I was about to take, without having seriously ascertained whether my lover was really worth the loss of position, and name, and honor to me, I had promised to give up everything for him; persuaded, almost against my better judgment, by the professed ardor of his attachment and the fervor of his entreaties!

How well I remember the night upon which I had agreed to fly with him! how well recall each trivial incident of that miserable time! It was a warm evening in July; even at nine o'clock it was still light, and I thought the darkness would never fall to cover my disgrace. I sat in my drawing-room, striving to occupy myself and to make the hours pass as they did on ordinary occasions, but without effect; my nerves were so painfully acute that the least sound made itself apparent, and distracted my attention. As the time advanced, I could hear the servants chattering to each other as they put up the shutters and bolted the doors, and shuddered as I thought how freely they would handle my name upon the coming morrow. Ten o'clock! How slowly the hours dragged themselves away! Would they never go to bed? As I anxiously awaited the moment when I should have the house to myself, and yet dared not hasten their movements by a word which might excite suspicion, all the events of my past life crowded into my mind; and while I could have counted the loud pulsations of my heart, it seemed as though I lingered there for no other purpose but to gaze upon the panoramic pictures which memory presented to me. With my elbow leaning on the table, and my eyes staring into vacancy, I must have looked more vanquished than triumphant; more like a defaulter who hears the approaching step of the officer of justice than a woman whose coveted happiness is just within her grasp! Why did the remembrance of my husband, of the man of whom I had thought so little, come to torment me in that hour of nervous expectation, and make me turn so hot each time I thought of him that there did not seem enough air in the room for me to breathe? I did not love him, neither did I fear him; but I knew him for a man of unblemished honor, and I could not contemplate the blow I was about to inflict upon his name without acknowledging that he deserved something better at my hands. He had taken me, a dowerless orphan, for his wife; he had loaded me since with every benefit that money could procure; I could recall the affectionate gravity with which he would reproach my girlish levity; the cheerful readiness with which he acceded to every innocent wish that I expressed. Why—why, in the name of God, did all this, which I had so long forgotten, come back to me now? What would he say? What would he think? How would he look when he heard the dreadful news that I had dishonored him, and left my home with a stranger? I dared not consider; I covered my face tightly with my hands, and rocked myself backward and forward in my pain.

And yet how could I disappoint Alfred, or give him up who loved me so? "Oh! why," I inwardly moaned, "why did my husband send me home to England, or why did he not come also to protect me from harm? I have lived alone, without a friend to warn me of my danger, and now it is too late—it is too late!" So in my extremity I sighed, and so I thought.

The servants now appearing to ask if I required anything further at their hands, I dismissed them impatiently, and listened wearily for the moment when silence should reign over the little household, and its mistress be free to forsake it. When it arrived I went up to my bedroom. There stood the boxes, addressed and corded, to account for the presence of which I had been compelled to fabricate the falsehood of my being about to pay a visit in the country the following day, trusting that when the servants found I was gone they would forward them to their destination.

In the meanwhile I had only a small traveling bag to carry in my hand, and the few articles which I required were soon placed in it. I stripped off the jewelry which I wore, and locked it in my jewel-case, putting the key in a place of safety; I entered the contents of my purse upon the dressing-table, for I had no intention of taking anything with me that I could possibly do without. Then I robed myself in my walking apparel, and I was ready—ready for what?

Eleven o'clock, the hour for meeting, was close at hand, yet I lingered; loth, I am glad to think, to break through the ties which bound me yet a little longer to the society of the good and the pure. But I had made up my mind; I had given my promise. What was there to detain me? I was leaving the room, when I caught sight of a print which adorned its walls—the representation of an infant, with clasped hands, kneeling upon its little bed. The sight stung me; the remembrance of my orphaned childhood, my neglected youth, my unloved maturity, rushed into my heart, and for a moment I wept bitterly.

"Ah!" I exclaimed, amidst my tears, "had I had a child of my own this had never been; or had I had a mother to teach me how to pray, Heaven might mercifully have guarded me this night against myself!"

But I felt that I had gone too far, and that the time for thinking thus had passed over my head. Drying my eyes, I quietly unfastened the bed-room door, and with a lighted candle in my hand, crept stealthily down the staircase, fearful lest the servants should be attracted by the sound of my footsteps and fancy that I needed their assistance.

But when I reached the hall I found the task before me, of obtaining a quiet egress, more difficult than I had anticipated. The ponderous bolts and bars and chains were rusty; some I could scarcely move, and of others I did not understand the mechanism. As I was fingering them with trepidation, lest I should be overheard, the footstep of a man sounded upon the pavement outside, and fancying it must be that of the one I was about to join, I applied myself with fresh energy to the task, and had just accomplished it, when a thundering double knock upon the door itself, and close against my head, nearly threw me off my balance with alarm.

Who could it be? Not Alfred surely—with a noise that reverberated through the little tenement! In my surprise and confusion I suddenly threw open the unfastened door, and saw before me the figure of him whom I had imagined to be thousands of miles away—*of my husband, Laurence Edwards!*

The shock was so great and unexpected that I staggered backward and leaned against the wall. The candle which I had brought down with me was still flaring in its candlestick upon the hall table, and its feeble, uncertain light threw a sickly glare upon my husband's face, as doubtless it did upon my own. He, apparently as astonished as myself to have the hall-door opened to him at eleven o'clock at night by his wife, clad in walking attire, regarded me for a few seconds in total silence. I was the first to recover myself.

"Good heavens, Laurence!" I exclaimed, "how you frightened me! I never dreamed of seeing you! Why did you not apprise me of your intended return?"

"Because I had a fancy for taking you by surprise," he replied, gravely, "and I seem to have succeeded perfectly. Where were you going?"

"Going?" I faltered. "Going! Where should I be going at this time of night?"

"No, to be sure. You have just come in, of course. Well, get out of this draught, Marion, while I settle my business with the cabman."

He reopened the door as he spoke, and I perceived that a cab with his portmanteau stood outside, and guessed that he must have been looking for the number of the house for some time before he startled me with his knock.

I obeyed him and walked mechanically into the sitting-room, where the servants, roused by this time, had appeared with lights. My head was so confused that I could hardly think, but above the knowledge that all my plans had been upset by my husband's reappearance, and the fear as to how much he might or might not guess concerning them, rose the idea of a great deliverance. I felt as though I had been standing on the brink of a precipice, and some one had suddenly drawn me backward; as if I had been bent upon suicide and the angel of God had stood in the path with a flaming sword and forced me to turn another way. In another minute Laurence joined me. I had hastily removed my bonnet and shawl and thrown them in a corner. He came up to my side, and tenderly embraced me.

"Is my wife glad to have me home again?" he said kindly; "or is she sorry?"

"Glad," I replied in a low voice, and I did not lie. I was glad that he had come to save me. Now that the least check had been given to my impulse, I felt how unworthy it had been of me, and how I had magnified its attractions. I did not feel any the better for this conviction; on the contrary, I knew that it withdrew the only excuse I could have claimed for my intended treachery, and, as it struck me, my head sank lower and lower, until I felt abased to the very earth. My husband did not appear to notice my sense of humiliation; he conversed cheerfully with me, during the meal which I caused to be prepared for him, on the reason of his sudden return to England; told me that he had often delayed it until the business should be better able to spare him, but finding that each year increased instead of diminishing its demands, had determined to put it off no longer. He questioned me on my own plans, and trusted that his advent would make no difference to them, while I sat before him like a culprit, each kind word he uttered sinking like a knife into my heart. Ah! if he only knew, if he only could have read my thoughts, how would he have felt toward me? When I had somewhat accustomed myself to his presence I took courage to raise my conscience-stricken head and examine his appearance. I do not suppose he was much altered from what he had been when we parted, but I had thought of him so little that he looked almost like a stranger to me. I saw before me a tall dark man, rendered still darker from being exceedingly sunburnt, whose blue eyes contrasted strangely with his black hair and beard. I was fair and small, myself. He struck me as being very manly and good-looking, and I wondered that I had never perceived it before. As he caught me in the midst of my scrutiny he smiled, but sadly.

"I suppose you have nearly forgotten what I am like, Marion? Well, you have had time enough to do so. I do not see much alteration in you, my dear; you seem quite unchanged to me. I trust your heart is as much so as your face?"

I felt myself blush as he addressed me, but I gave him no other answer.

"Come, is the house locked up again?" he said in another minute. "If so, I think we had better go to bed, for if you are not very tired I am."

This was the moment which I had been dreading ever since his arrival, when he must see my corded boxes and require some explanation of their being there. With all my wickedness I had not been in the habit of telling falsehoods, and the idea was dreadful to me; yet I was desperate, and I knew that I must lie or be discovered.

"Holloa!" he exclaimed, as his eye fell upon them. "What are these? Your boxes, Marion? Were you going away anywhere?"

"Yes," I replied, I hardly knew how; "I was going away for a little while, but it is of no consequence."

"Dover," said my husband, reading the address. "You wanted a breath of sea air, did you? Well, I don't wonder at it this stifling weather. We can go together, my dear, can we not? It will do us both good."

"Oh, no! pray do not think of it. I would rather stay here now that you are come—I have no wish for a change," fell rapidly from my mouth, as I dreaded his insisting upon putting his proposal into execution. I could not have gone there with him. I would have died sooner. I should have feared that the very stones would have cried out and revealed my base intentions to him—those intentions from the thought of which I had already commenced to shrink with horror.

"It shall be just as you please, Marion," was his quiet answer. "My only object in coming home is to give you pleasure."

It will be readily conjectured that I did not sleep much that night. What my lover would think of my defection, and how I should communicate my further wishes to him—what my husband would say if he ever guessed the truth, or part of the truth, and how I could live so as to best conceal it from him, troubled me too much to permit me to sleep. How I longed that night to die before the morning! What a debased and guilty creature I seemed to myself! How incapable of making the happiness of either of the men with whom I had to do! And yet I had time to wonder at the fact that my intrigue with Alfred Knowles appeared already to have become a thing of the past; that whatever became of me, *that* would never happen now; that the merciful hindrance I had received had been sufficient to open my eyes, and to cause me to see myself and my design in their true colors.

The next day I felt that I owed it to him to send him immediate intelligence of what had occurred, and how I intended to act for the future. I scarcely know what I wrote. I believe I said simply that my husband had returned, and that I considered it a special interposition of Providence to save us from a crime for which we should never have forgiven ourselves or each other, and that if he loved me as he said he did I prayed him to leave me to myself and that performance of duty by which alone I hoped to deaden the stings of conscience which assailed me.

But he would not do as I desired him; he was selfish and profligate; and instead of considering that we had experienced a great escape, he looked upon me as on one who had cheated him and forsworn herself. He did worse. He sent me letters so openly that I lived in a state of continual dread lest my husband should ask to see their contents or from whom they came; and, disregarding the privacy of my home, he presented himself there to upbraid and revile me for my cowardice, even threatening me with exposure if I did not keep my word.

But I was firm. Thank God, I was firm. Better still, the change in Alfred Knowles' behavior to me made the flimsy thing which I had called my love for him, and which had had no surer foundation than a flattered vanity, melt away into thin air and leave me nothing but thankfulness for my release.

All this time my husband did not relax in any of his attentions to me. He was uniformly kind and tender; he almost anticipated my wishes; and what touched me more than anything, he appeared fully to *trust* me—I, who had proved myself so utterly unworthy of his confidence. Throughout the period of Alfred Knowles' bitter reproaches to me and entreaties that I would change my purpose, my husband never seemed suspicious of either my cousin or myself; on the contrary, he often left us together to fight out our battles, and was only (or the contrast made me think so) the more tender afterward than before. I thought that I had never known Laurence as I knew him then; I often said to myself, that *had* I only known him, I must have loved him too much to contemplate his dishonor. But the idea would make me shrink from his caresses, feeling myself so unworthy of them, till he was pained to imagine what could have so distressed me.

One evening we were at the theatre together—for he was careful to take me to every place of amusement—when I observed Alfred Knowles in a box opposite to the one we occupied. He was accompanied by several other gentlemen, and a very beautiful, but careworn woman, handsomely dressed, was leaning over the front of the box.

"Do not notice your cousin to-night, dear Marion," said my husband, in a whisper. "I will give you my reason presently."

I obeyed him, as, indeed, I had no wish to do otherwise; but I stole several furtive glances opposite, in the course of the evening. I observed that, beautiful as the woman was, none of the men appeared to pay her much attention; that they talked to each other without intermission, although she put up her hand several times, as though to entreat their silence; that at the close of the play they left her to cloak herself, and that she followed them out of the box without being offered the arm of any one.

I guessed who she might be, but I left my husband to tell me when he thought fit. As we were driving home, he said:

"I wonder Knowles likes to show himself in public with a person of that character. Of course, Marion, you do not know who she is?"

I acknowledged my ignorance.

"Poor creature!" he replied, "what she *is* is best not told; but she *was* the wife of one of the peers of the realm, and the woman most to be envied, perhaps, in England. She made one false step, and for the sake of a man who forsook her a month afterward—and there she is; very beautiful still, as you see, but devoid of all claim to our respect or courtesy. It's a dreadful thought, isn't it, little woman?"

A dreadful thought—ah! was it not? He would have clasped me to him, but I shrank back into the further end of the carriage-seat, and trembled to think that in will, if not in deed, I had been as lost as the woman he spoke of. Had been—yes! Thank heaven, I need not alter that sentence; the will had now as completely vanished as the probability of the deed.

My health now began to fail so considerably that my husband took me away to the sea-side. Laurence thought it was the close London air; the doctor recommended tonics and a change. I knew the real reason well, and thought the only change which could heal me was death. I was beginning to love my husband; the more I was convinced of this the more wretched I felt. I could not live under the burden of deceit which my whole life was to me, but neither had I the courage to confess to Laurence that I had so wronged his trust. What, then, was left for me, but to die? I was so strongly impressed with this conviction, that I actually brought myself down to the doors of death. Laurence took me away to a quiet little watering-place, and had the best advice, but it was of no avail—I grew weaker and weaker.

His tenderness to me never failed. Often would he entreat me to tell him if I had anything on my mind—to be assured of his full forgiveness before I spoke—to believe that he would not fail to love me through everything.

But still I could not speak. It was all very well for him, ignorant of the true cause of my melancholy, to entreat me to reveal it, but were I to take him at his word, I was convinced that the effect would be far different to what he supposed. He could not love me with that knowledge on his mind; he would cast me out from the light of his presence forever.

And so I lay, and looked at him, and longed to disburden my soul, and yet dared not to do so, until weeks had resolved themselves into months, and I really thought that I was dying. One evening, when I felt weaker than usual, and he had been more than usually kind to me, I burst into a flood of tears and hid my face in the sofa cushions.

He came to me at once—my husband, whom I had learnt to love so much—and took my head and laid it on his breast, and tenderly reproached me for my weakness.

"No, no! not there!" I exclaimed, tearing myself, in the pain of self-conviction, from the position he had caused me to assume; "not there, Laurence. I am not worthy!"

"Not worthy, my dear wife?" he said gravely. "If you are not, who is?"

Then his apparent perfect trust in my goodness broke down the barriers of shame which had prevented me hitherto from telling him the truth, and I thought that, sooner than live any longer and endure the bitter reproach of his unsuspecting praises, I would be thrust forth by his hand from the roof which I had so nearly deserted.

"Stop, stop!" I exclaimed wildly. "Laurence, hear me speak." Then I told my wretched story, rapidly, and mingled with tears, but with my face still buried in the sofa cushions. I told him all—from the first to the last. I did not rest until I had made a clean breast of it.

When I had finished (the miserable recital did not take long) I lay still, scarcely breathing, till I should hear his exclamations of horror and surprise.

I lay still, determined to accept with patience anything his outraged feelings might choose to inflict on me. But all that issued from his lips was:

"Well, dear wife?"

I looked up timidly, and met his blue eyes gazing at me with the utmost tenderness, though there was sadness mingled with their love.

"Laurence!" I gasped, "strike me! kill me! but don't look at me like that! I have told you all, as there is a God in heaven! And now you know why I am not worthy of your love."

"And what if I knew it before, Marion?" he asked gently.

I raised myself in my amazement, and stared at him. Yes! it was truth! I read it in his candid eyes; he had known it, and—he had loved me through it all!

I had no words wherewith to thank him, no courage to make protestations for the future; I could only kneel there sobbing, and trust to my generous-hearted Laurence to accept my tears and the clasping pressure of my hands for all that they meant.

"I knew it before I left India, dearest wife; it was the knowledge of your danger which brought me home so unexpectedly. By accident you inclosed one of your letters to Alfred Knowles in the envelope you sent to me. Once alive to the fear of losing you, I resolved at any cost to reassume the office of protector to you, which I should never have relinquished."

"It was not your fault, dearest," I murmured; "the fault has been all mine. Would the misery had been so also!"

"I deserved my share of it," he answered. "I had many doubts about letting you, so young and inexperienced, return to England alone; but the hope of speedily amassing a fortune, which you should enjoy with me, proved too strong a temptation, and for it I risked my domestic happiness. Thank God that I have only risked it!"

My heart echoed his thanksgiving.

"And now, Marion, now that it is all over, you are sure that you are mine only?" he continued wistfully.

I looked straight into his eyes—those dear eyes which, through all my deception, and doubt, and indifference, had never altered their kind, protecting gaze; and, though mine were almost too dim with tears to see, we understood each other, and were satisfied.

A LITTLE ETYMOLOGY.—As to poplin, it was invented in a papal territory, though by a Huguenot, and hence called papaline, which account we may as well credit, seeing that no other is at hand. Silk may be a Greek, a Persian, an Avalic, a Tartar, or a Chinese appellation, since the lexicographers and other eruditionists might be quoted in favor of each language; but concerning shawl there is only a single doubt between a translation from a Persic word and the town of Shawl, in Beluchistan, whence in may possibly have been derived, and which was formerly famous for the manufacture. This must not be confounded with the celebrated shawl of Leybourne. A maud is a Scotch plaid, christened after a Scottish queen, daughter of Malcolm, and wife of Henry I. Jerkin may be from the Anglo-Saxon cyrtellien—here we fall back upon the derivative doctor again—diminutive of cyrtel, a coat—a presumption, at any rate, more rational than that which traces it to the vulgarism Little Jerry, which is also claimed for jacket. But now we reach a formidable mystery. Whence came the name cravat? Was it first worn by a Croat cavalier? Because that is almost the sole suggestion of the learned. Concerning collars, there used to be a sort worn in Germany which were nick-named Vater-mördern, or father-murderers, from the legend of a student who returned from the university with such a stiff pair that, on embracing his parent, they cut his throat. There are many testimonies to suicides—tight-lacing to wit—caused by vanity in dress; but we think this is the only case of assassination on record. In the general glossary, cardinals, capuchins, and mantillas tell their own story, though the old-fashioned Berthas do not, and the renowned chapeau-de-paille, which so harmonised with the beauty of the Churchills of the last century, would be equally explicit had it been a straw hat at all. There are many varieties of fabrics besides those already mentioned, which indicate their own birthplace, as the mohair known as Angola or Angora wool, shorn from the full-fleeced goats that feed far in the depths of Asia Minor; the mixture of hair and silk called, in commerce, Bengal; the long-cloths labelled Madapollams; the favorite Merino; the soft weavings of Paramatta, in New South Wales; the yellow cottons of Nankin, corrupted into nankeen; and the tapestries of Bergamo. Less familiar, however, are the silks named Ardessines, after the district producing them in Persia; the lamb's-wool hats—now disused—which were once identified with the Norman town of Caudebec; the figured linen made and designated after Dornoch, in Scotland; the thick-napped woolens called after Duffel, in Flanders; the cords of Genappes, in the same territory. When you hear of a cambric ruff you will naturally think of Cambray, in French Flanders. Behold a gingham umbrella, and Guingcamp, in France, rises at once to the mind's eye; and so on with the coarse stuffs called Osnaburgs (Hanoverian manufacture;) with their opposite, the delicate open lace-work tulle, which forms a fleecy foundation for so many bonnets, and dresses so many "breathing roses" of the ball-room in raiment light as air. Once more, turning from cities and towns to persons and the signatures they have left behind them in the mercers', drapers', or upholsterers' shops, or among the chronicles of olden fashions, and we have the gallant Duc de Roquelaire making a monument to himself in the cloak he introduced; Baptiste inventing the batiste handkerchiefs, popular principally on the Continent—batiste dresses being fashionable in England now—and that color known as Isabel, the traditional origin of which, it may be supposed, everybody is aware of. One poetical personage has been credited with the name of a garment, a mantle of pale-grey cloth, trimmed with black velvet, called a Lalla Rookh, presumably because it bears not the remotest resemblance to anything which an Oriental princess ever wore or could wear. Leaving this Tussaud group, muslin perplexes all inquiry; whether the word is to be accounted for by the French mousse, or moss, because of its softness; whether this theory would be more tenable if to mousse were added lin or flax; whether the fabric was first wrought at Mosul, in Asiatic Turkey? Masulipatam may be left out of the question. Professors of derivation carry us back to Grecian ages to explain how the term dimity arose, declaring, on the authority of a whole gardenful of roots, that it signifies a fabric woven from double threads; but less learned pundits attribute it to the Egyptian Damietta. It is agreed that calico must be identified with Calicut, on the Malabar coast; gambroon with the Persian Gombroon, and, though less unanimously, marsella with Marseilles; but there is no such certainty about the connection between gauze and the Scriptural Gaza; or kersey with either Jersey or Cashmere, though the latitude of choice permitted is certainly a wide one. Jaconet was originally manufactured by a man of that name, who gave it its title in the market; so, in all likelihood, of jean; but how did a lady's riding-habit ever come to be called a Joseph? Tartans owe their designation, as we please, to the Latin, the French, or the Gaelic, the last having the word "tarstin," across, which seems near enough without going back to Tyre. Fustian, however? One school affirms it is Latin, another that it is Arabic, pointing triumphantly to the Egyptian town Fustât, where it is said to have originally come from the loom of a dusky weaver nameless in history. Of course many of these derivations are remote and fantastic, and hang on the frailest threads of authority; being wholly unlike, in these respects, others so obvious as Arras, from the quaint old Franco-Flemish city; Gobelins and balasore, woven from the bark of a tree in a district of the Bengal Presidency; but we hesitate to deduce baize from the ruined Italian town of Baiæ.—*All the Year Round.*

GARCIA'S TREATMENT OF HIS CHILDREN.—We had a jovial set of passengers, including the operatic troupe of the elder Garcia, together with his son Manuel, twenty years old, and his two daughters—Maria, then aged seventeen, and Pauline, then only four years old, but who afterward became a celebrated singer and actress, and married a Paris journalist of some reputation, M. Viardot. She was the pet of passengers and crew; and I have heard the child reply, in four languages, with almost equal facility, to remarks in French, German, Italian, and Spanish, addressed to her in rapid succession by the members of her father's company. Her elder sister, Mlle. Garcia, afterward world-renowned—her brief career sad, indeed, in private, but brilliant in public to a degree hardly paralleled in the annals of the stage—had the previous Spring made a successful début in London. She was a most interesting girl, simple, frank, bright as could be, charming in conversation, a general favorite; and I think that during our somewhat protracted voyage she captivated the heart of Capt. McDonald, a young and handsome English officer, a great friend and admirer of my father, who had accompanied us on our transatlantic trip. It came to nothing, perhaps because McDonald, though a noble, generous fellow had then little besides his commission to depend on; but I doubt not she would have been far happier as his wife than she afterward was—poor girl!—with the reputed rich but bankrupt Malibran.

Her health seemed feeble, and this may have been due in part to the extreme severity with which that terrible Spaniard, her father, treated his children. The troupe had frequent rehearsals on deck when the weather was fine, greatly to the delight of the passengers. The only drawback to our pleasure in listening to some of the finest voices in the world was the brutal manner in which Garcia sometimes berated the singers, but especially his son and daughter, when their peformance did not please him.

One evening, after a rehearsal at which he had been so violent that his daughter seemed in mortal fear of him, she and I sat down, on a sofa on deck, to a game of chess. At first she appeared almost as lively and bright as usual, but ere the game ended, she turned deadly pale, her head sunk on my shoulder, and had I not caught her in my arms she must have fallen to the floor. I carried her down to the cabin, quite insensible; and it was some time before she recovered.

Another day, at the close of a rehearsal, the old man spoke in insulting terms to his son, I and other passengers being present. Manuel replied in a respectful, almost submissive tone; yet he earnestly vindicated himself against the charge—of willful negligence, I think it was—which his father brought against him. This incensed Garcia to such a degree, that he suddenly struck his son a blow of his fist so violent that the youth dropped on the deck as if shot. We instantly went in search of the Captain, telling him what had happened, and he came on deck at once, confronting the still enraged father.

"What is this, Sir?" he said, the tone low, but with a dangerous ring in it. "Is it true that you dared to knock your son down?"

The great singer was silent and looked sullen.

"It is true, then?" The tone rose a little and the eyes flashed; we saw there was mischief in them. "Do you know, Sir," he went on, "that I am master here—ruler in my own ship—with the right to do whatever I please, if it is necessary to protect my passengers either from insult or injury? Do you know that, Sir?"

Still no answer.

"Do you see these men?" pointing to some sailors who were looking on at a distance with eyes of curiosity. "A single word from me and they'll seize you on the spot! But I don't want a fuss on board my ship. This time I'll pass it by. But now attend to what I say; you had better, for your own sake. If you lay a finger again on a single passenger here—on your son, on your daughter, or on any other soul on board, I'll have you down below in irons, Sir,—*in irons!* Do you understand that?"

He did understand, and he was fairly cowed at last. He uttered an unintelligible excuse; and the Captain, turning away, issued some commonplace order to the mate as quietly as if nothing had happened.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

MEXICAN DISHES—First of all, and best of all, was the chocolate brought to us soon after we landed by a barefooted Mexican boy, with "pan de huevas" (literally, "egg bread,") a sweet light cake. The chocolate is thick yet light, with a head of delicious brown foam, which melts in the mouth as you drink it. Then, at the midday meal, were the inevitable "frijoles," a small black bean, which forms the chief food of the lower orders throughout Mexico, and without which, under one form or another, no meal is considered perfect. With them appeared the other standing dish, "tortillas," very thin cakes made of maize. They are made by boiling the maize, and then rubbing it into a fine paste on a lava stand called a "metate." When the paste is perfectly smooth, a piece is taken in the two hands, and patted and slapped till it is as thin as half-a-crown, the size of a breakfast-plate, and about as tough as an ordinary sheepskin. It is then baked for a moment on a griddle and served hot, but quite limp. It is used as a spoon and fork to eat the frijole; thus you tear off a corner, and divide it in two, doubling up one half as a receptacle for the beans, which you push in with the other bit, and eat spoon and altogether. A common joke takes its rise from this, "that the Mexicans are so proud and so rich that they never use the same spoon twice." In Mexico the day begins early, with a light meal about 6 A. M., called "desayuno," when you take a cup of cholate and "pan dulce." Then about 12 comes "almuerzo," (breakfast,) a heavy meal, with several courses of meat. And about 5 P. M. is "la comida," (dinner,) a lengthy proceeding, with endless courses of meat, which are all served alone, excepting the "puchero," boiled beef, with a mixture of every imaginable vegetable in the same dish; and dinner ends with small cups of excellent café noir.—*Good Words.*

SYDNEY SMITH IN LONDON.—His love of London it was impossible to overrate. The old Marquis, who never approached the town without the ejaculation "Those blessed lamps!" was far outstripped by his eloquent fancy. I remember his wisdom of an immense square, with the trees flowering with flambeaux, with gas for grass, and every vision illuminated by countless chandeliers, and voices reiterating forever and forever, "Mr. Sydney Smith coming upstairs!" The parallelogram between Hyde Park and Regent-street, Oxford-street and Piccadilly, within which he dwelt, contained, in his belief, more wisdom, wit, and wealth than all the rest of the inhabited globe. It was to him a magazine and repository of what was deepest and most real in human life. "If a messenger from heaven," he used to say, "were on a sudden to annihilate the love of power, the love of wealth, the love of esteem, in the hearts of men, the streets of London would be as empty and silent at noon as they are now in the middle of the night." His nature demanded for its satisfaction the fresh interests of every hour; he defined the country—"a place with only one post a day." The little expectations and trivial disappointments, the notes and the rusponses, the news and the contradictions, the gossip and the refutation, were to him sources of infinite amusement; and the immense social popularity which made his presence at a dinner-table a household event, was satisfactory to his pleasure-loving and pleasure-giving temperament, even if it sometimes annoyed him in its indiscriminating exigency. The very diversity, and, it may be, the frequent inferiority, of the company in which he found himself was not distasteful to him; for while his cheerfulness made his own portion of the entertainment its own satisfaction, he had acquired, when I knew him, the habit of direction and mastery in almost every society where he found himself. He would allow, what indeed he could not prevent, the brilliant monologue of Mr. Macaulay, and was content to avenge himself with the pleasantry, "That he not only overflowed with learning, but stood in the slop." He yielded to the philosophy and erudition of such men as Dean Milman and Mr. Grote, with an occasional deprecatory comment, but he admitted no competition or encounter in his field. On this point he was strangely unjust. When some enterprising entertainer brought him and Mr. Theodore Hook together, the failure was complete; Mr. Sydney Smith could see nothing but buffoonery in the gay, dramatic faculty and wonderful extempore invention of the novelist, just as he either could or would not see any merit in those masterpieces of comic verse, the works of one of his own fellow-administrators of the Cathedral of St. Paul's, the *Ingoldsby Legends.* Not that, in the common phrase, he monopolized the conversation; it rather monopolized him, as was expressed by the young lady, who responded by a fit of laughter to his grace after dinner, exclaiming, "You are always so amusing."—*Lord Houghton's "Monographs."*

LITERARY LADIES OF BATH.—Conspicuous among them are Mrs. Piozzi, Mme. D'Arblay, (Miss Burney,) and Miss Austen. The first-named spent many years at Bath, whence she wrote many vivacious letters to her friends. She was there with her first husband in 1780, and with her second in the Winter of 1787–1788. "How little I thought," she wrote on the first day of the latter year, "that I should celebrate this 1st of January, 1788, here at Bath, surrounded with friends and admirers, the public partial to me, and almost every individual, whose kindness is worth wishing for, sincerely attached to my husband. * * * I have passed a delightful Winter here—caressed by my friends, adored by my husband, amused with every entertainment that is going forward." This, however, was only a chance visit to the old house at Streatham—the gradual disappearance of which I watch with infinite regret, for it was associated with my earliest recollections. Piozzi died in 1809, and a few years afterward she took up her residence in Bath. She appears to have sojourned there for some seven years in a state of rampant senility, retaining all her wit to the last, but none of her wisdom—if she had any. She gave a great ball at the Assembly Rooms to celebrate her eightieth birthday, and led off with her adopted son. She made love to a handsome young actor, whose grandmother she might have been. She lived in Gay-street, of the dangers of which she has given an account confirmatory, of the alarming statements, before cited, of our friend Matthew Bramble. "Dear, dear, what a fragile thing life is! A young man was riding full gallop down the street yesterday, and fell down dash at the very spot where Miss Shuttleworth was killed. This street always was like Virgil's Tartarus, and now 'tis like the high road to it." Among the most cherished friends of Mrs. Piozzi, when she was Mrs. Thrale, was Fanny Burney, afterward known as Mme. D'Arblay. Their correspondence is full of endearing terms. But the elder woman could not bring the younger to congratulate her on her second marriage, and from that time there was an irreparable rupture between them. The wounds could never be healed. In 1782, the one was "my lovely Burney," and the other "my sweetest of friends." They seemed, at one time, to live on the reciprocation of the most fulsome flattery, and on lauding themselves each for the benefit of the other. It is hard to say whether the widow or the spinster wrote the greatest amount of gushing nonsense. But in 1784 there was a dead silence between them. The grave had closed over their friendship. It is my purpose, however, only to say that there is in Miss Burney's journals and letters a good deal of sprightly matter about Bath, whither she went (after a previous visit to the city) with the Thrales in 1780. After a few days' journey, they alighted at the York House. Fanny Burney was in ecstasies. "I really admire this beautiful city," she wrote, "more than I did when I first saw it. The houses are so elegant, the streets so beautiful, the prospects so enchanting, I could fill whole pages on the general beauty of the place." The Thrales took a house at the left corner of the South Parade—"most deliciously situated; meadows, hills, Prior Park, the soft-flowing Avon, whatever nature has to offer." The "beautiful Circus" and the "exquisite Crescent" charmed her. Miss Austen resided at Bath with her family from the Spring of 1801 till toward the close of 1805. They lived, firstly, at No. 4 Sydney-terrace, and afterward in Green Park Buildings. On the death of her father, in February, 1805, the widow and daughters removed to lodgings in Gay-street. Thence the family betook themselves to Southampton. The author of the *Memoir of Jane Austen* says that his aunt "does not appear to have had any work in hand during her four years' residence in Bath." Yet there is assuredly strong internal evidence that *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion* (the latter certainly) were written during or after that residence, though there is a surmise that the Misses Austen, when young girls, visited Bath with some relatives of the name of Cooper. The biographer says, "*Northanger Abbey*, though not prepared for the Press till 1803, was certainly first composed in 1798."

In another chapter Mr. Austen-Leigh states that "*Northanger Abbey* was sold in 1803 to a publisher in Bath for £10, but it found so little favor in his eyes that he chose to abide by his first step rather than risk further expense by publishing such a work. It seems to have lain for many years untouched in his drawers. * * But when four novels of steadily increasing though moderate success had given the writer some confidence in herself, she wished to recover the copyright of this early work. Her brother Henry undertook the negotiation. He found the purchaser very willing to receive back his money and to resign all claim to the copyright. When the bargain was concluded and the money paid, but not till then, Mr. Henry Austen had the satisfaction of informing him that the work which he had esteemed so lightly was by the author of *Pride and Prejudice.*" The probability, I think, is that *Northanger Abbey*, the scene of the greater part of which is laid in Bath, and the local coloring throughout most faithful, if originally written in 1798, from girlish recollections of the place, must have been subsequently greatly revised during the residence of the family in Bath. There is a ripe knowledge of society apparent in the book, such as could hardly have been attained during those early visits to the Coopers'. With respect to *Persuasion*, I think that there is strong internal evidence that it was written during this residence at Bath, and a certainty that it was written *after* September, 1804. In that month Miss Austen was at Lyme Regis. The chapters in *Persuasion* relating to that picturesque little watering-place must have been written from personal observation, and there is a freshness about them which seems to indicate that the impressions were recent. I do not, therefore, quite accept the biographer's statement, that Miss Austen had "no work in hand during her four years' residence in Bath."—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

PRICES PAID FOR FAMOUS PICTURES.—The enormous sum, ($36,400,) paid for the Terburg at the first San Donato sale has already been mentioned. Twenty-three pictures were disposed of at that auction in 1868. Of these the next in price to the Terburg was a little Cuyp which went for $28,000, and then a Van Ostade for $22,400. The whole twenty-three brought a total of $271,990, averaging nearly $12,000 each. In February, 1870, there was a much larger sale of works from San Donato, at which some of the prices were equally extraordinary. The highest-priced picture on this occasion was the Broken Eggs by Greuze, which sold for $25,200; then Delaroche's Lady Jane Grey and Ary Scheffer's Francesca di Rimini for $22,000 and $20,000 respectively. At the Paturle sale in Paris, in February of last year, a picture by Leopold Robert was knocked down at $16,000; and at the Pereire sale in March, 1872, a landscape by Hobbema at about the same price. But the most extravagant rates of modern times, considering the large number of works sold, were paid at the auction of the collection of Mr. Joseph Gillott, of Birmingham, in April and May of last year. A landscape by Turner, called "Walton Bridge," painted in 1857, and measuring three feet one inch by four feet one inch, brought $26,250 in gold; and a water-color by the same artist, called "Bamboro Castle," and measuring only twenty inches by twenty-eight—a small bit of paper which might be utterly destroyed in five minutes by a single spark of fire or a few drops of water—brought $16,535; that is to say, nearly $80 for every square inch of its surface—a larger increase of value, perhaps, than was ever given by art to any cheap material. The total proceeds of this sale amounted to $822,505 in gold!

These prices were all paid for the works of artists who are no longer living. Equally enormous sums are paid every day for the productions of painters upon whose reputation Death has not yet set his seal. A small Spanish subject by Madrazo was sold in London, in May 1872, for $6,000; and the works of Villegas, another Spanish artist living in Rome, command nearly the same prices. A single figure of a "Girl Feeding Geese," by Knaus, on a canvas thirty inches high, brought about $7,000. Many artists who are not known in this country, such as Baudry, Cabat, Cogniet, Bonnat, and Gleyre now sell their works at excessively high rates; and Millet, who will be mentioned presently, parted with a little picture of his, called "L'Angelus du Soir," for $8,000. The works of Pettenkofen, a Hungarian, living at Vienna, bring as much by the square inch as Meissonier's. Gambart paid Holman Hunt for the picture and copyright of "Christ in the Temple" more than $[illegible],000. A "Gerome" was sold about a year since to Mr. Fox of Manchester for $16,000, and now it would bring $20,000. This artist's last work, "An Arab Embracing his Dying Horse in the Desert," is held at $8,000. "Fortuny's Spanish Marriage" brought, in 1869, $14,000; an American gentleman had previously offered $13,000 for it. Two other works by the same artist lately brought, one of them $6,000 and the other $8,000, and both were purchased by Americans. Finally, Meissonier got from Sir Richard Wallace $40,000 for the "Cavalry Charge;" and news has lately been received here of the sale by him of a picture representing "An Artist Decorating a Sign," for $20,000.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

RECOLLECTIONS OF HEINRICH HEINE.—My husband tells me that you wish to have my recollections of poor Heine when I last saw him. I had known him above twenty years ago as a child of eleven or twelve at Boulogne, where I sat next him at a table d'hôte. He was then a fat, short man; shortsighted, and with a sensual mouth. He heard me speak German to my mother, and soon began to talk to me, and then said, "When you go to England you can tell your friends that you have seen Heinrich Heine." I replied, "And who is Heinrich Heine?" He laughed heartily, and took no offense at my ignorance, and we used to lounge on the end of the pier together, where he told me stories in which fish, mermaids, water-sprites, and a very funny old French fiddler with a poodle, who was diligently taking three sea baths a day, were mixed up in the most fanciful manner, sometimes humorous, and very often pathetic, especially when the water-sprites brought him German greetings from the "Nord See." He since told me that the poem—

"Wenn ich an deinem Hause
Am Morgen vorüber geh,
So freut's mich, du liebe Kleine,
Wenn ich dich am Fenster seh," &c.

was meant for me and my "braune Augen." He was at Boulogne a month or two, and I saw him often then, and always remembered with great tenderness the poet who had told me the beautiful stories, and been so kind to me, and so sarcastic to every one else. I never saw him again till I went to Paris three years ago, when I heard that he was dying and very poor. I sent my name and a message that if he chanced to remember the little girl to whom he told "Mährchen" years ago at Boulogne, I should like to see him. He sent for me directly, remembered every little incident, and all the people who were in the same inn; a ballad I had sung, which recounted the tragical fate of Ladye Alice and her humble lover, Giles Collins, and ended by Ladye Alice taking only one spoonful of the gruel, "with sugar and spices so rich," while after her decease, "the parson licked up the rest." This diverted Heine extremely, and he asked after the parson who drank the gruel directly. I for my part could hardly speak to him, so shocked was I by his appearance. He lay on a pile of mattresses, his body wasted so that it seemed no bigger than a child under the sheet which covered him—the eyes closed, and the face altogether like the most painful and wasted "Ecce Homo" ever painted by some old German painter. I saw him two or three times a week during a two months' stay in Paris, and found him always full of lively conversation and interest in everything, and of his old undisguised vanity, pleased to receive bad translations of his works, and anxious beyond measure to be well translated into English. He offered me the copyright of all his works as a gift, and said he would give me carte-blanche to cut out all I thought necessary on my own account or that of the English public—and made out lists of how I had better arrange them, which he gave me. He sent me all his books, and was boyishly eager that I should set to work and read him some in English, especially a prose translation of his songs, which he pressed me to undertake with the greatest vehemence, against my opinion as to its practicability.

He talked a great deal about politics in the same tone as in his latter writings—a tone of vigorous protest and disgust of mob-tyranny, past, present, and future; told me a vast number of stories about people of all sorts which I should not choose to repeat, and expressed the greatest wish that it were possible to get well enough to come over to visit me, and effect a reconciliation with England.

On the whole, I never saw a man bear such horrible pain and misery in so perfectly unaffected a manner. He complained of his sufferings, and was pleased to see tears in my eyes, and then at once set to work to make me laugh heartily, which pleased him just as much. He neither paraded his anguish nor tried to conceal it, or to put on any stoical airs; I also thought him far less sarcastic, more hearty, more indulgent, and altogether pleasanter than ever. After a few weeks he begged me not to tell him when I was going, for that he could not bear to say "*Lebewohl auf ewig,*" or to hear it, and repeated that I had come as "*ein schöner gütiger Todesengel,*" to bring him greetings from youth and from Germany, and to dispel all the "*bösen französischen Gedanken.*" When he spoke German to me he called me "*Du,*" and used the familiar expressions and turns of language which Germans use to a child; in French I was "Madame" and "*vous.*" It was evident that I recalled some happy time of life to his memory, and that it was a great relief to him to talk German, and to consider me still as a child. He said that what he liked so much was, that I laughed so heartily, which the French could not do. I defended the "*vieille gaieté française,*" but he said, "*Oui c'est vrai, cela existait autrefois, mais avouez, ma chère, que c'était une gaieté un peu bête.*" He had so little feeling for what I liked most in the French character that I could see he must have lived only with those of that nation who "sit in the scorner's seat;" whereas, while he laughed at Germany it was with *des larmes dans la voix.* He also talked a good deal about his religious feelings, much displeased at the reports that he had turned Catholic.

What he said about his own belief and hope and trust would not be understood in England, nor ought I, think, to betray the deeper feelings of a dying man.

The impression he made on me was so deep that I had great difficulty to restrain my tears till I had left the room the last few times I saw him and shall never forget the pale sad face and eager manner of poor Heine.—*From Monographs, Personal and Social, by Lord Houghton.*

SOLAR PROMINENCES.—To Mr. Lockyer unquestionably belongs the sole merit of showing that these red prominences are not isolated outbursts of incandescent hydrogen; but that they are only local aggregations of an envelope chiefly consisting of that substance, which extends over the whole of the solar sphere to an average thickness of about 5,000 miles. To this red-glowing envelope the appropriate name of chromosphere has been given; which distinguishes it on the one hand from the light-giving photosphere, and on the other from the cooler absorbing atmosphere. A careful study of the spectrum of this chromosphere has shown that it contains great numbers of bright lines, which are due to the presence of sodium, magnesium, iron, and other metals, especially in a narrow layer, close to the sun's photosphere. But further, it has been actually found possible by Mr. Lockyer to measure the pressure of the stratum of incandescent hydrogen which forms the chromosphere, at different heights. This most remarkable determination is not a mere ingenious guess, but is founded upon the property already mentioned as having been noticed in the spectrum of hydrogen and other gases, of exhibiting definite changes under variations of pressure. The effect of increased pressure shows itself in an increase in the breadth and strength of the bright hydrogen line corresponding to Fraunhofer's line F, which is thus affected before the other lines show any change; and from the wedge-shaped expansion which shows itself in that line in the lowest stratum of the chromosphere, Mr. Lockyer seems fully justified in concluding that the pressure there rapidly increases, though still very much less than that of our atmosphere; while it is so reduced at the higher parts of a prominence as to be almost nil. Thus, then, spectrum-analysis not only shows the existence,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300 Western Union.. 90½	800 Erie Railway..... 59¼
200 do. ... 90⅛	800 do. ... 59⅛
100 do.......b3. 90⅛	1000 do. ... 58⅞
100 do. ... 90	400 do. ... 59
500 do. ... 89⅞	300 do. ... 59⅛
1200 do. ... 89¾	300 Rock Island...s3.111
500 do......b3. 89¾	300 do. ... 111⅛
300 do......c. 89¾	400 do......b3.111⅛
1000 do. ... 89¾	500 do. ... 111⅛
300 do. ... 89⅞	200 do. ... 111⅛
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 38⅛	500 North-western... 71
400 do. ... 38⅛	200 do. ... 71⅛
100 do......s3. 38⅛	100 do. ... 71¼
300 do. ... 38⅛	300 do......c. 71⅜
100 N.Y.C.& Hud...s3.104⅛	300 do. ... 71½
100 do......c.104⅛	500 do. ... 71½
880 do. ... 104⅛	500 do. ... 71⅝
100 do. ... 104⅛	800 do......s3. 71⅞
100 Tol. & Wabash... 71⅛	900 do. ... 71¼
700 do. ... 71¼	100 do......b3. 71¼
100 do. ... 71⅛	100 North-w'n Pf...c. 82¼
800 do. ... 71⅛	200 Ohio & Miss. ... 40⅞
200 do......b3. 71⅛	700 do......c. 40⅞
100 do......b30. 71⅛	100 do......s15. 40⅞
100 do......s3. 71⅛	100 do......s3. 40½
1100 Lake Shore... 94⅛	100 do. ... 40⅝
400 do......c. 94⅛	700 do. ... 40¾
100 do......b3. 94⅛	600 do. ... 40⅞
100 do. ... 94⅛	100 do. ... 40⅞
200 do. ... 94⅛	100 do......s3. 40⅞
1000 do. ... 94¼	500 do. ... 40⅞
200 do......b3. 94¼	100 do......b3. 41
300 do......s3. 94¼	700 do. ... 41
200 do. ... 94⅛	600 do. ... 41⅛
300 do. ... 94⅛	100 do......b3. 41⅛
100 do. ... 94⅛	100 St. Paul.... 53⅜
400 do. ... 94⅛	100 co......b30. 53½
100 do. ... 94¼	100 C., C. & I. C....b3. 32⅜
800 do......b3. 94⅛	100 do......b3. 32⅜
200 Union Pacific.... 28⅛	200 do. ... 32⅞
100 do......c. 28¼	400 do. ... 33
100 do......b3. 28⅜	200 do. ... 32⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s,old. 81	600 Un. Pac...bet.call. 28⅜
10,000 Vir. 6s, con... 53½	400 do......s3. 28¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87.. 93	800 do. ... 28⅜
1,000 Erie 3d....... 102	800 do. ... 28½
5,000 Erie 5th....... 97	700 do......s3. 28⅜
1,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.. 98¼	700 do. ... 28½
3,000 West. Pac.bds.. 92¾	700 do. ... 28¾
11,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 82	500 do. ... 28¾
3,000 do. ... 81¾	2000 do. ... 29⅛
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L.G.. 70½	2000 do. ... 28¾
2,000 Un. P.10s, inc.. 80	100 do......b3. 28⅝
5,000 C.,R.I.&Pac.7s.102¾	100 do......b10. 28¾
1,000 Chic.& Alt.1st.103½	100 do. ... 28⅞
5,000 O. & Miss. 2d.. 84⅝	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 59⅛
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st.. 88½	100 do. ... 58⅞
13,000 do. ... 88¾	900 do......s3. 58⅞
1,000 C.,C. & I.G.2d.. 72¼	2000 do. ... 58⅜
1,000 T., P. & W. 1st,	800 do. ... 58⅜
west.div..b3. 90	300 do. ... 58⅜
1,000 B.,C.R.&M.1st. 88	800 do. ... 58⅜
2,000 C. F. & M. 1st. 88	300 do. ... 58½
10 Continental Bk... 80	200 do. ... 58½
45 Mechanics' Bk... 132	1000 do. ... 58
100 Am. Coal.....b.c. 64	100 do. ... 58⅛
100 Mar. L'd & M'g... 10½	100 do......c. 58⅛
300 Consol. Coal..... 55½	200 do. ... 58⅛
200 do. ... 55¾	900 do. ... 58⅜
40 Adams Express.. 95	300 do. ... 58⅜
15 do..bet.call. 95	100 do. ... 58⅜
5 Am. Express... 63½	200 do......b3. 58⅜
100 U. S. Express.... 71½	500 do. ... 58⅝
200 do. ... 71⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 82¼
10 C. & P. R. G...b.c. 88⅝	200 L. S. & M. So.b.c.
400 West. Un. Tel.b.c. 89⅝	b3. 94⅜
700 do. ... 90	600 do. ... 94⅜
100 do......c. 90⅛	800 do. ... 94⅜
300 do. ... 90⅛	700 do. ... 94¼
100 do. ... 90	300 do......s3. 94¼
600 do. ... 90	300 do. ... 94⅛
300 do......s3. 90	300 do. ... 94⅛
300 do......b3. 90	500 do. ... 94⅛
100 do. ... 90	100 do. ... 94⅛
300 do......s3. 89⅞	200 do. ... 93⅞
600 do. ... 89⅞	200 do. ... 94
100 do. ... 89¾	200 do......b3. 94
200 do. ... 89¾	300 do......s10. 94
100 do......b3. 89⅞	500 do. ... 94⅛
200 do. ... 89⅞	100 Chic. & Alton... 109½
200 do......s3. 89⅞	100 do..bet.call.109½
300 do. ... 90	200 Chic. & R. I.....b.c.111⅛
100 do......s3. 89⅞	100 do. ... 111⅛
100 do. ... 90	100 do......b3.111⅛
300 do. ... 90	200 do. ... 111⅛
100 do. ... 89⅞	900 do. ... 111½
300 do. ... 89⅞	100 do. ... 111½
600 do. ... 90	100 do. ... 111½
100 N.Y.C. & H....b.c.104⅛	200 do. ... 111¼
100 do. ... 104¼	100 Mil. & St. Paul.... 53¼
200 Panama. ... 110½	100 do..bet.call. 53½
100 do..bet.call.110¾	100 do. ... 53½
100 B.,H.& E.b.c.s10. 2⅞	200 do. ... 53¼
100 do. ... 2⅞	600 Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c. 74½
100 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 38⅜	700 Tol., W. & W...b.c. 71⅜
500 do. ... 38¼	25 do. ... 70¼
100 do..bet.call. 38¼	100 do. ... 71¼
100 do. ... 38⅜	400 do. ... 71⅛
400 do......b3. 38⅜	100 Del.Lack.& West.101½
500 do. ... 38	200 do. ... 101⅛
300 do. ... 37⅞	15 do. ... 101¼
200 do. ... 37⅞	10 C. B. & Quin..b.c. 98½
200 do. ... 37⅞	11 N.Y.,N.H. & H'd. 135
100 do......s3. 37⅞	800 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 41⅛
200 do......b3. 38	1500 do. ... 41⅛
400 do......s10. 37⅞	800 do. ... 41⅛
500 do. ... 38	100 do. ... 41⅛
600 do. ... 38⅛	700 do. ... 41⅛
300 do. ... 38⅛	100 do. ... 41¼
300 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 71¼	100 do......b3. 41
100 do. ... 71¼	100 do. ... 41⅛
100 do. ... 71⅛	100 do. ... 41⅛
100 do......b3. 71	200 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 32⅞
100 do. ... 71	100 do. ... 32¾
100 do......s3. 70⅞	300 Mich.Cen.....b.c. 93½
100 do. ... 70⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$12,000 U.S.6s,C.'81.119⅞	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........ 118¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65.... 119	14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b.c.118⅝
700 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..n..small.117¼	25,000 U. S. 10-40 R..114½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union.... 89¼	100 Erie Railway.... 58½
500 do......s3. 89⅝	600 Union Pacific.... 28⅜
300 do. ... 89¾	100 do......b3. 28⅞
100 Pacific Mail.... 38⅛	2600 do. ... 28⅞
100 do......s3. 38	700 do. ... 28¾
100 N. Y. C. & H....s3.104¼	200 do. ... 28¾
100 do. ... 104⅛	300 do......b3. 28¾
300 Panama. ... 111	100 North-west'n.b3. 71
100 do. ... 110¾	100 N. W. Pref.....c. 83¼
100 do......b3.111	50 do. ... 83½
100 do. ... 111	200 do. ... 83¾
100 Rock Island...b3.111⅛	100 do......b5. 84
100 do. ... 111⅛	300 Toledo & Wab.... 71⅛
800 do. ... 111¼	100 do. ... 71⅜
100 do. ... 111¼	100 do. ... 71¼
100 Lake Shore....b3. 94⅛	100 do. ... 71⅛
100 do......b3. 94⅛	100 do. ... 71⅛
100 do. ... 94⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...b4. 41⅛
100 do. ... 94	100 do......b3. 41⅛
100 do......s3. 94	100 do. ... 41⅛
200 do. ... 93⅞	100 do. ... 41

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s old... 81	100 Panama. ... 111
1,000 Cana. So. 1st.... 89⅛	100 do.bet. call. 111⅛
4,000 do. ... 89¼	100 do. ... 111⅛
4,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 88⅞	100 do. ... 111½
2,000 Gt. West. 2d... 88⅛	50 Clev.& P. G.b.c. 88⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st..102	238 do. ... 88½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s... 98¼	1000 Union Pac...b.c. 28⅜
2,000 Han.& Nap. 1st 85½	200 do. ... 28½
200 West. U.T.b.c.s3. 89⅞	1000 do. ... 28⅛
100 do. ... 89⅞	100 do. ... 28⅜
900 do. ... 89⅝	500 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 70¾
200 do......b3. 89⅝	300 do. ... 70⅞
100 do. ... 89⅝	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.. 83
100 do. ... 89⅞	100 do.bet. call. 83½
12 N. Y. C. & H. R...104⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. & Ind... 88
200 do.bet. call.104⅛	200 M. & St. P.b.c. 53¼
100 do. ... 104⅛	100 do. ... 53⅛
100 do.c.104⅛	100 M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.s3 74¼
100 Pacific Mail. ... 38	100 do. ... 74½
500 do.bet. call. 38	100 do. ... 74½
500 do. ... 37⅞	200 Del., L. & West..101⅛
100 do......s3. 37⅞	100 Chic. & Alton....109½
100 do......b3. 38	10 Morris & Essex.. 92¼
600 Erie Railway.b.c. 58⅞	400 Chic. & R. I...b. c.111½
200 do. ... 58⅞	100 do. ... 111⅛
100 Harlem. ... 128½	500 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 40⅞
110 Mich. Cen. ... 93½	500 do......b3. 40⅞
200 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 93⅞	200 do. ... 41
700 do. ... 93⅞	300 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 41
100 do......b3. 94	400 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 32½
200 do. ... 94	100 do. ... 32⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700 West. Union..... 89⅞	100 Han. & St. Jos.... 41
100 do......b3. 89⅞	200 North-west'n.b3. 71
300 do. ... 89¾	100 do. ... 71
100 Pacific Mail...b3. 38	100 do. ... 70⅞
200 do. ... 37⅞	100 do. ... 71
100 do. ... 38⅛	100 do. ... 71¼
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅛	100 North-west'n Pf.. 83¾
100 do. ... 104¼	200 Toledo & Wab.... 71¼
100 do......b3.104⅛	300 do. ... 71⅜
100 Panama. ... 111¼	1700 do. ... 71½
200 Union Pacific..b3. 28⅜	100 do. ... 71⅝
100 do. ... 28½	100 do......s3. 71½
400 Erie Railway. ... 58⅞	1300 do. ... 71⅝
1000 do......b3. 58⅞	300 do......s3. 71⅝
300 do......s3. 58⅜	800 do. ... 71¾
900 do. ... 58⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...b60. 72
1000 do......s3. 58⅞	800 Rock Island. ... 111¼
100 Del., L. & W..b3.101½	100 do......s3.111⅛
100 do. ... 101½	100 do......b3.111¼
300 Lake Shore. ... 94	100 Atlan. & Pacific... 25¾
200 do......s3. 94	400 Ohio & Miss. ... 41
100 do. ... 94⅛	100 do. ... 40⅞
300 do. ... 94	200 C., C. & I. C. ... 32⅝
100 do......b3. 94	200 do. ... 32¾

FRIDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Exchange on London, for Saturday's mail, fell this forenoon to 109⅛ ₩ cent., 60 days, and 109⅞@110 ₩ cent., sight bills. These rates are ⅜@½ ₩ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin. But the Bull clique in the Gold Room have arranged, we hear, to force another shipment by the steamers of Saturday, employing one or more second-class houses to do the business for their account. The sales of gold were barely steady at 115¾ ₩ cent. in the morning, and subsequently improved to 115⅞@116 ₩ cent., the clique being the principal buyers, while some of the leading Banking houses were sellers of Gold received in the course of business for Exchange. There is a large variety of Exchange offered to-day, some of which, we believe, was drawn for account of the New-York Central Company against the recent negotiation of Mr. Banker in London.

The closing quotation for Gold at 3 o'clock was 115⅞ ₩ cent., after reported sales at 116@116⅛ ₩ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is pretty much all one side. The Brokers as a rule are making no *Short* interest on their own account, while their mercantile customers, not disposed to pay present prices for Gold for their Customs or Exchange needs, are borrowers at fixed periods running through the Fall months.

The speculation on the Share list at the Stock Exchange continues strong in prices and active in the amount of business done. The strongest Roads to-day were North-west, Wabash, Ohios, Union Pacific, and Rock Island; the weakest, Erie Road, on the *Bearish* feeling in the Stock both here and in London. Pacific Mail relapsed into weakness, while Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Western Telegraph were well supported at about the last prices of Wednesday night.

Closing Quotations—July 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119	119⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119
American Gold	115¾	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104¼	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅞	111¼
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74¼	74½
St. Paul Common	53⅜	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi	40½	40¾
Western Union Telegraph	90⅛	89¾
Erie	59⅛	58⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	28½
Lake Shore	94¼	94
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅜	32⅝
Toledo and Wabash	71¼	71⅝
Harlem	128½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific	25½	25½
North-west	71	71
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41	40¾

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81...118½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...117¾
6 ₩ cent. coup., '81...119½	5-20 reg., '67........116¾
5-20 reg., '62........117	5-20 coup., '67........119
5-20 coup., '62........117¼	5-20 reg., '68........116¾
5-20 reg., '64........117¼	5-20 coup., '68........118½
5-20 coup., '64........117¾	10-40 reg.............114¾
5-20 reg., '65........117½	10-40 coup............115
5-20 coup., '65........119⅛	5s, coup., '81........115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...116½	6s, currency..........114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan............155	Bank of N. America.101
Merchants'...........118	Hanover..............104
Mechanics'...........132	Metropolitan.........132½
Union................135	Grocers'.............101
America..............151	Market...............122
City.................255	Nassau...............102
Phenix................97	Shoe and Leather.....148
Fulton...............151	Corn Exchange........125
Mechanics&Traders.136	Continental...........80
Merchants' Ex.........84	St. Nicholas.........111
Leather Manuf'rs....174	Import'rs & Trad'rs.185
State of New-York..112½	Park.................148
Commerce............114¼	Central National......90
Mercantile..........135⅛	Fourth National......115
American Exchange.107	Ninth National......102½
Bank of the Republic.110½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	...
City 6s, new	101	About.
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	108¼	108½
Reading	110½	110¾
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	24½	24¾
Northern Central	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation	39	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¾	90⅞

The First National Bank, as noticed some weeks ago, made good its removal from No. 140 Broadway to No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-street, a day or two ago, and the new Banking Office is one of the most convenient and best lighted in the City. The Bank has now an active Capital and Surplus of $1,000,000, or double the subscribed Capital with which the concern started ten years ago, among the very first of the National Banks of the country.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₩ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, at the Farmers' Trust.

The United States Express Company will pay a Dividend (Quarterly) of *Two ₩ cent.*, at the Union Trust, Aug. 1.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,256,767; amount marketed, $1,853,959.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE ITS 7.30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD LOAN and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST or DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.; FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York; FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston; Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 94 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.—This bank, having removed to its new and commodious offices, No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-st., is now prepared to open new accounts on liberal terms. GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

DETROIT, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 96@$1 97; No. 1 White, $1 82½; Amber Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet and unchanged at 46½c. Oats in good demand; State, 39c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks.	187	Pea-nuts, bags	215
Ashes, pks.	41	Leather, sides	2,942
Cotton, bales	1,128	Resin, bbls.	115
Dried Fruit, pks.	115	Hides, bundles	13
Flour, bbls.	9,271	Oil-cake, pks.	220
Meal, bbls.	500	Beef, pks.	27
Meal, bags	139	Cut Meats, pks.	357
Wheat, bushels	53,958	Lard, tcs.	792
Corn, bushels	58,749	Tallow, pks.	61
Oats, bushels	32,422	Cheese, pks.	18,786
Rye, bushels	17,300	Butter, pks.	3,695
Malt, bushels	360	F. Oil, bbls.	50
Peas, bushels	300	Grease, pks.	76
Eggs, bbls.	1,500	Skins, bales	246
Copper, bbls.	34	Starch, pks.	311
Beans, bbls.	165	Tobacco, hhds.	718
B. E. Peas, bags	7	Tobacco, pks.	1,371
Hemp, bales	11	Wool, bales	324
Lead, pigs	425	Whisky, bbls.	669
Oil, lard, bbls.	50		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Astrid, for Stettin—1,559 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Orchilla, for Genoa—300 hhds. Tobacco; 25 tons Logwood, 150 bbls. Resin.

By the bark N. H. Knudtzen, for Alexandria—9,314 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Bloodhound, for Belfast—19,111 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Spanker, for Cork and orders—27,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Eulalia, for Laine—30,591 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots sell, in lots, at $8 25 ₩ 100 lbs. Market steady. Pearls altogether nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in very moderate request, thus far, in the local market, but values on really desirable styles of work have been quoted firm. The Fall trade is looked forward to, on the whole, quite hopefully, and the preparations in progress indicate confidence in active and remunerative movements in strictly seasonable goods. From Boston, the advices are more encouraging than usual of late. Buyers are arriving there in considerable numbers, though as yet, purchasing cautiously. Satisfactory contracts have been made for freights to some sections, and goods are beginning to move more freely. The number of cases shipped does not indicate the amount of business done, as the bulk of the boots are sent direct from the factories, and are not forwarded from this city. Lynn and Haverhill goods are in fair request, and the best manufacturers in those cities are busy. Thick work is not driving, although there is a fair business, which is likely to continue well into the season. Prices of that work seem to be well established, but there is an effort to purchase some grades of women's goods a little below the prices current last year.

BRICKS—In most kinds of stock the dealings have been quite moderate for the season, and chiefly to provide for present wants, with Jersey quoted about steady at from $6 50@$7 afloat, and $8 50@$9 delivered; North River, $7@$7 50 afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9 afloat, and $10@$11 delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5 afloat, and $6 50@$7 delivered; Croton, $14@$17 afloat, and $17@$20 delivered, and Philadelphia, $28@$30 afloat.

COFFEE.—Rio has been in active request and strong and buoyant in price, with sales reported here since our last of 4,200 bags, by the Adelaide Prendergast, at 19c.; 1,534 bags by the Wavelet at 19½c.; 1,000 bags by the Flamstead at 18⅞c.; 500 bags by the Ontario at 19⅜c.; and 500 bags by the Merrimac on private terms. And at Baltimore, 1,000 bags by the Adelaide at 19½c.; 1,400 bags by the Redwing at 18⅞c.; and 500 bags by the Winifred on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is estimated at 46,600 bags; at Baltimore, 39,000 bags; at Galveston, 6,000 bags; and at Hampton Roads, 1,000 bags. Other kinds have been in limited supply and held firmly, but have been quiet. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery, with prices quoted up ⅛c. ₩ lb., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,649 bales, including 1,287 bales to spinners, 325 bales to shippers, and 37 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active, with prices, early in the day, quoted off 1-16c.@3-16c. ₩ lb., but closing more firmly. Sales since our last of 13,800 bales, (of which 3,400 bales last evening and 10,400 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 19-32c.@20⅝c.; August, 20c.@20 1-32c.; September, 18⅝c.@18 7-16c.; October, 17 13-16c.@17⅞c.; November, 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; December, 17⅝c.@17¾c. The bulk of the dealings were in August contracts. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,128 bales, including 331 bales from Norfolk, 1 bale from Baltimore, 336 bales from Port au Prince, 460 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,783 bales, and this week 14,256 bales, against 15,482 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,526,334 bales, against 2,663,968 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been in rather better supply and less confident request, within the range of from 21c.@25c. for strictly ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, with the main dealings reported in fair to strictly prime stock at from 22c.@24c. ₩ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings of most grades, with a fairly active inquiry noted, especially for No. 2s, choice Superfine, good to choice shipping extras, and medium to choice trade extras, on the basis of the current quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 50; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 80, chiefly at $5 25@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 40; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 80 ₩ bbl. For forward delivery a more active movement was noted at stronger prices. Included in the sales were 5,000 bbls. very good Shipping Extra Western, August delivery, at $6 60; and 5,000 bbls. choice do. do., same option, reported at $6 75 ₩ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 50@$4 65
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 80
Extra State	6 30@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been again quoted somewhat stronger in price, on a good demand, especially for the medium and better grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ₩ bbl....Of Oregon Flour, small lots of choice Extras were placed at $9 50@$9 75 ₩ bbl....California Flour has been quite dull, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ₩ bbl.... Rye Flour has been in very good demand and again quoted firmer, ranging from $4 40@$5 40 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 675 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25 ₩ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more active request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 30@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,500 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₩ 100 lbs....Oat-meal dull at from $6 75@$8 50 ₩ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign varieties have been in good demand, and prices have favored sellers, with Turkey Prunes quoted again decidedly higher. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,900 boxes Layer Raisins, part at $2 10; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 50 ₩ box; 50 bbls. Currants on private terms; 250 cases Citron, chiefly Leghorn, at 40½c.@41c., part resales; 35 cases Turkey Prunes, and 600 bags Filberts, on private terms; and 1,500 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, mostly at 13c.@14½c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; loose Muscatel do. at $2 30@$2 60 ₩ box; Valencia at 7c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 17½c.@18c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 12¼c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offering quite sparingly, and has been quoted up fully 2c. a bushel on the better qualities, with a fair demand noted, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat has been in some request for milling purposes at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 157,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 55@$1 58 for fair to very choice No. 1 Spring, mostly car lots; $1 51 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52 for choice do., and $1 50@$1 51 for fair to good do., car lots; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Iowa Spring; $1 36 for inferior Iowa do.; $1 47½@$1 48½, chiefly at $1 47½, for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 37@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 40, for good No. 3 Milwaukee stock; $1 20@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 45@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 33 for rejected do.; $1 60@$1 65, mostly at $1 60, for Amber do.; $1 55@$1 75 for inferior to very good White do. For forward delivery no satisfactory bids were made and no dealings transpired; market somewhat nominal. ....Corn has been in fairly active demand at generally steady rates, in good part for shipment, with some speculative inquiry noted for the poorer grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 132,000 bushels at 55c.@58c. for inferior to good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 59c.@60c. for choice do.; 58c.@62c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel do.; 60c.@62½c. for Yellow do., chiefly at 60c.; and 65c.@69c. for White do....Rye has been quoted weaker on a limited demand; 7,500 bushels Western were sold at 76c. out of boat, promptly, for home trade purposes. Other sales were rumored, but the rumors were not confirmed....Barley and Barley-malt have been neglected and nominal....Oats have been in less request, and other than prime Mixed stock quoted weaker in price, with sales reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 46c.@52c. for White Western; 42c.@44½c. for Mixed do., the latter for prime; 41½c.@43½c. for Black do.; and 50c. for some new crop Jersey of prime quality....Feed quoted steady at from $19@$24 ₩ ton, a moderate trade.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, with bags at 14⅜c.@14¾c.; Bagging at 10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14¼c. for prompt deliveries, on, however, a restricted business, apart from sales of 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth, at Boston, reported at 13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for Hay has been quite moderate, with values rather favoring purchasers, on more liberal offerings. Straw has been in light request within our previous range.

HEMP—A moderate inquiry prevails for Manila, of which 500 bales have been sold, to arrive by the R. Busteed, at 10½c., gold, ₩ lb. Jute Butts have been in request at 1⅞c., currency, with sales reported of 700 bales. Of Jute rejections, 1,000 bales were placed at 2½c., currency, 90 days. Market otherwise dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₩ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c., currency, ₩ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—Most descriptions of stock have been moderately inquired for, at somewhat easier rates, holders meeting the calls of buyers quite promptly. Of old Hops, 500 bales have been placed on private terms, said to have been on speculative account. The week's receipts of domestic have been 24 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 23,127 bales. The imports of foreign during the week were 34 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,868 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; Californian, 47c.@52c., ₩ lb. Mr. Wells remarks that, "although prices on the incoming crop bid fair to open high, there appears to be a general disposition on the part of dealers and holders to close out their present stock, and start business in September on a clean market. Our London advices concerning the English crops are much more discouraging this week, and present appearances indicate very high prices over there the coming season, all of which will produce its effect here, and lessen the chances of shipping this way. From Germany our advices are also quite unfavorable, the growth of the vine being unusually backward, with a sprinkling of vermin in most of the districts. Reports from the interior of New-York State continue rather favorable, though a large crop is not anticipated, owing to short acreage. In Wisconsin the old yards make a poor show, while new ones are doing very well. Complaints of drouth reach us from California, where the yield is expected to fall somewhat short of last season."

LEATHER—Hemlock tannages meet with a moderate inquiry, chiefly for the better grades, which are in about average stock, and held with firmness. Overweights are offered freely and not in favor with buyers at the moment; hence are somewhat weak and unsettled as to values. Oak and Union stock in request at about previous figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₩ lb.

METALS—Copper has been quoted lower on a restricted business; 100,000 lbs. Lake sold at 27c....Pig-iron has been in better demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 600 tons Glengarnock, part to arrive, at $43, closing at $45, at which rate 30 tons were placed; 600 tons Eglinton at $42 50, now quoted at $44; 500 tons No. 1 American, part at $48. Offerings much lighter. Other kinds of Iron quiet. We now quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock at $45; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $41@$45; Wrought Scrap at $46@$48; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$80. Old Rails, at $50@$52....Pig Lead has been more active, and held with rather more confidence, with sales reported of 200 tons domestic at 6⅛c., gold; foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter has been quiet at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in slack request, with Straits quoted at 31¾c., on sales of 400 slabs; English at 30c., and Banca at 35½c., gold. Tin Plates quiet, with sales reported of 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25, gold. Charcoal Terne sold at $10 50, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$9, gold, ₩ box.... Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—A moderate call has been noted for foreign, prices of which have been quoted about as before; 84 hhds., 8 tcs., and 7 bbls. Porto Rico sold at 33c. ₩ gallon; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderately active demand and held with firmness, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 95@$3 05. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained, to arrive, at $3, cost and freight; 500 bbls. do., to arrive, at $2 85, cost, freight, and insurance; 500 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$3 75; 525 bbls. Pale at $4@$4 75; 250 bbls. Extra Pale at $5 50@$6 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 45c.; sales, 50 bbls.

OILS—Sperm and Whale have been quiet at about previous prices. Olive in light request, yet quoted steady. Linseed attracting more attention at essentially unaltered figures for job lots. Some outside parcels were placed at irregular quotations, mostly at 92½c.@93c. ₩ gallon. Lard moderately sought after at steady rates. Menhaden quiet and weak in price on rather freer offerings. Cotton-seed quoted about as before, with some call noted for desirable lots. Crude Whale quoted at 57c.@63c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 95c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12⅞@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 42½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@47½c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@63c. ₩ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@8¾c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively tame, yet quoted steady, with City (from East India seed) quoted at $36 50@$37, gold, and Western at $39, currency, ₩ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet in the local market on the basis of 17⅞c.@18c. for Refined, and 7⅝c.@8c. for Crude, in bulk....At Philadelphia, Refined dull, for early delivery, and quoted at 18⅛c. for August. Of high test 3,000 bbls., for each of the months of October and November, sold at 18¾c....Refined in cases quoted at 23c....Naphtha at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 300 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½, with small lots of old Mess at $16 75, and extra prime at $14 25. For forward delivery a very moderate trade has been reported, embracing sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $16 90; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at $16 90@$16 95; 250 bbls. do., September, at $16 90. ....Dressed Hogs quoted steady at 6¾c.@7¾c., on a moderate trade....Cut Meats have been held firmly, and have been in pretty fair request, with sales, since our last, of 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 15 lbs., on private terms; 50 boxes do., 18 lbs., at 12½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, 15½c.@16c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, at 13c.@14c.; 2,400 Pickled Shoulders, at 9c.@9⅛c.; 75 boxes Bellies, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 25 boxes Smoked Clear Rib do., reported at 10¾c. Bacon quiet, yet held with more confidence; 100 boxes Short Clear sold at 9½c....Lard has been again quoted a trifle lower, on more urgent offerings, and a restricted inquiry for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 tcs. Western Steam, fair to very good, at 8¼c.@8 7-16c.; 300 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 8⅜c. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8 15-16c.@9c.; 1,000 tcs. do., September, at 9c.@9⅛c., closing at 9c.; 250 tcs. do., October, at 9⅛c., and 1,500 tcs. do., buyer's option to Oct. 1, at 9¼c....Beef has been quiet since our last at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do., ₩ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands...Butter has been selling moderately, with prices generally quoted rather weak, on a fair offering of most qualities. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@20c. for Western; 21c.@23c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....A fair inquiry has been noted for desirable qualities of Cheese, at about previous quotations. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@12c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, and held with more firmness, at from $8@$9 25 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon. Sales have been reported of 50 casks Carolina and 380 bags Rangoon within our range, and 500 bags do., in bond, at $2 75, gold.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 40c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted nominal at 7c., gold, ₩ lb., on a very dull market.

SOAP—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¾c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c.; No. 1, 6¼c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have met with a somewhat readier sale, at very firm prices, with Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₩ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw continue in fairly active demand, mostly on refining account, at somewhat stronger prices than even the advanced figures of yesterday, the market closing quite firmly, on comparatively moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,786 hhds., and 5,770 boxes, including 450 hhds., averaging about scant fair Refining Cuba at 7 13-16; 600 hhds. good Refining do. at 8⅛c.; 253 hhds. inferior to about fair Refining do. at 7½c.@7⅞c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 18 hhds. do. at 9⅛c.; 250 hhds. do. at 9 1-16c.; 5,400 boxes do., (mostly recently disposed of, but not previously made public,) within the range of 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 220 boxes do., low grade, at 8½c.; 15 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10⅛c.; 150 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 100 hhds. Melado, on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in very good request, with Powdered now quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10¼c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@10⅛c., ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active request at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 226,000 lbs., in lots, at 8¼c.@8½c. for good to choice. Of Stearine 100 tcs. sold at 9⅜c., and 25 hhds. choice at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been attracting more attention, and have shown rather more steadiness as to values. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Kentucky at full rates, mostly for export; 800 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. ₩ lb. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand and steady; sales, 250 cases 1872 Wisconsin, at 6c.@6½c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut at 10c.@18c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 7c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 8c.@9c.; 55 cases 1872 Ohio at 5½c. Of Havana 250 bales were placed at 80c.@98c. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more active movement in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Flour, Grain, and Provision shipments, at somewhat steadier rates. In the chartering line, business has been moderately active, at generally full figures, with the main call for vessels for the Petroleum and Tobacco trades, and some inquiry for tonnage suited to the Grain, Lumber, and general cargo trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 3s. ₩ bbl.; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.@50s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipments, at 12d. ₩ bushel; 320 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; also, a ship, 1,067 tons, and a bark, 849 tons, with wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 61 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d., and by steam, 100 hhds. Tobacco, to fill up, at 50s.; also, a British bark, 669 tons, hence with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain reported at 11d. ₩ bushel; 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 20 boxes Bacon at 50s. ....For Cork and orders, two British barks, 818 and 629 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms; quoted at 97s. 6d.@100s. asked....For Bristol, by steam, 2,500 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₩ ton....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Bremen, a German ship, 981 tons, with about 6,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) on private terms.... For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 645 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Petroleum at 8s.; a German bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., reported at 8s. 3d.; an American bark, 317 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 582 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia had been chartered previously to load with Petroleum, and already reported....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 561 tons, (to arrive some weeks hence from Stettin,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 8s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Marseilles, an American bark, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ₩ bbl....For Naples, an Italian bark, 319 tons, hence, with Tobacco at 60s. ....For Constantinople, the bark mentioned in our last was an American of 432 tons, hence, with Petroleum, chiefly in cases, on the basis of 52½c. ₩ case....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 519 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and an American schooner, with equal to about 330,000 feet Lumber, from Portland, at $23 and primage....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 148 tons, hence, with general cargo on the basis of $1 65 ₩ bbl....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 155 tons, at $2,400....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with Coal, at $5 75, gold, ₩ ton.... For Jamaica, an American schooner, 427 tons, hence with Coal, at $5 50, gold, ₩ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50. Wheat excited; prices higher but irregular and unsettled, closing 2c. lower than the best prices of the day; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 23@$1 23½, spot; closing at $1 21¼ bid; seller July sold $1 20¼@$1 23¾, closing at $1 21; seller August closed at $1 16; seller September, $1 10½@$1 11; No. 1 do. sold at $1 28@$1 28½; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 95c. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 36¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 37⅝c., seller August; 39¼c.@39⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 33c.@33¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 28⅝c. for No. 2, spot; 28½c. seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26¼c. Rye steady at 56c. for No. 2; generally held higher. Barley dull and nominal for spot, at 65c. for No. 2 Fall; firm for future at 73c.@74c., seller September. Pork quiet and weak at $15 20, seller July and August. Lard dull and lower; nominally $8 05@$8 10, spot. Bulk Meats steady at 7⅛c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Short Rib Middles. Bacon steady and unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 90c. Freights in fair demand and lower; Corn, to Buffalo, 5½c.@5¾c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 266,000 bushels Corn, and 66,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 283,000 bushels Corn, and 86,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,688 bbls.; Wheat, 181,470 bushels; Corn, 158,596 bushels; Oats, 51,014 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 28,371 bushels; Corn, 92,758 bushels; Oats, 19,825 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 11,550 bushels; Corn, 31,782 bushels; Oats, 16,400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.@10c.; Corn, 8½c.@8¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 25. Wheat advanced 3c. ₩ bushel for Spring; sales 7,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37; 1,500 bushels Sheboygan at $1 42; 2,500 bushels Port Washington at $1 45; 4,550 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 41½; 7,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 46; 2,000 bushels White Canada at $1 75@$1 80; 700 bushels Amber Winter at $1 60. Corn steady and in good demand; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 46c.; 40,000 bushels do. prime at 47c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 47c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 at 38½c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sample lots new No. 3 Fall, $1 18@$1 25; sample lots No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33@$1 35; old No. 3 Fall, $1 35; old No. 2 do., $1 55. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c. in warehouse; 38c. August; 39c. September; 43c. sacked. Oats easier and slow; No. 2 at 32½c.@33c. in elevator; 31½c.@32¼c. July; 29c. August; 28c. September. Barley—No market. Rye dull and unchanged at 58c.@60c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon steady and unchanged for small cash lots; futures easier; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Shoulders, 8¼c., August; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9⅞c., August. Lard dull; small lots Refined, 8½c.@8¾c. for Tierce; 9½c. for Keg. Hogs better; sales at $4 25@$4 70. Cattle firm; common to medium Texans, $2 25@$3 50; fat do., $4 25@$4 75; fat native Cows, $3 50@$4; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5 60. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Flour, 25c. higher on all grades; sales of 2,500 bbls., closing at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 1,100 bushels fair White Canada at $1 85, 3,000 bushels choice do. at $1 90, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51, 800 bushels do. at $1 50, 2,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 50. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels at 53c.@54c., 800 bushels High Mixed at 55c. Oats quiet; sales of 1 car Western at 45c. Cornmeal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Millfeed lower; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $21, ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, Corn, and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—923,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,700 bushels Wheat, 1,702,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $35. Clover-seed dull. Timothy sells in lots at $4 12½@$4 25. Flax-seed, $2 25. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $3 25@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 75@$8 50; Fancy, $9@$10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 60@$1 70; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye—No sales. Corn moderately active; Yellow, 59½c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@60c. Oats held firmly; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 41c.@44½c. Sugar—Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba at 8c. Provisions of all descriptions held firmly and in a steady jobbing demand. Petroleum more active; Crude at 12⅝c.; Refined at 18¼c.; sales, 10,000 bbls. at 18⅛c. Whisky is held at 94c.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour very quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c. lower; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 72; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 65; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Western Red, $1 50@$1 55; do. Amber, $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, 84c.@86c.; do. Yellow, 60c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 57½c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Winter Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye dull at 65c.@70c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged; Western Butter dull; Good to Choice, 18c.@21c.; no buyers. Whisky firm and scarce at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of New at $1 15@$1 30; Old, $1 25@$1 35; receipts light; sales all future delivery. Corn in fair demand at 58c.@60c. for Shelled and Sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. for Sacked. Rye quiet at 65c.@70c. on arrival. Barley nominal at 85c.@90c. Pork quiet at $16 50@$17. Bacon easy at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats easy at 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9⅝c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured and Fancy Hams sold at 14½c.@15c. Plain, 13c.@13½c. Lard sold at 8¾c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg; 8¼c. for Steam; small-order lots, ½c.@¼c. higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Flour dull; sales of good to choice Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 45; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn firm and scarce at 57c.@58c. for Mixed; 73c. for White Mixed; 75c. for White. Oats dull at 42c.@43c. Bran dull at 70c.@75c. Hay dull at $22 for Prime; Choice scarce at $27. Pork dull at $17. Dry-salted Meats scarce at 8½c. for Shoulders. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Hams, 15¾c.@16¼c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8½c.; Keg, 10¼c. Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky firm; Louisiana, 94c.; Cincinnati, 98c. Coffee quiet at 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¾.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; sales at $7@$7 15. Wheat—No old Red offered; new in fair demand at $1 28@$1 30. Corn quiet at 42c.@44c. Oats quiet at 31c.@43c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork quiet and nominally $16 25@$16 50. Lard dull; Steam nominal, held at 8¼c.; Kettle held at 8⅞c.; Jobbing, 7½c.@8½c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; sales at 9¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 9c.@9½c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky steady at 90c.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 74, to arrive; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 57; No. 1 Red, $1 64; No. 2 Red, $1 55; Rejected Red, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn steady; High Mixed, August, 44⅛c.; September, 46c.; Low Mixed, August, 42¾c.; no grade, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 37½c.; No. 2 at 33c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour in fair demand and higher; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 75; Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2, $1 26⅝, cash or July; August, $1 22. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 28c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 72c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 89,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 62; No. 2 Red, $1 48@$1 49. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 held at 40c.; No. 2, 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 382 bales; gross, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,049 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 34,411 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,886 bales; gross, 2,790 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,358 bales; to the Continent, 2,191 bales; coastwise, 4,840 bales; sales, 7,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 249 bales; gross, 249 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,327 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,732 bales; gross, 1,953 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,125 bales; coastwise, 2,610 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 501 bales; exports, coastwise, 807 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 6,273 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,025 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,030 bales; sales, 136 bales.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 167 bales; exports, coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 11,858 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 522 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,532 bales; sales, 1,350 bales.

GALVESTON, July 18.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 14,046. Weekly—Net receipts, 390 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,449 bales; coastwise, 1,982 bales; sales, 630 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton—Low Middling, 18¾c.; receipts, 461 bales; shipments, 105 bales; stock, 1872, 3,982 bales; 1873, 10,660 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,565 bales; shipments, 2,559 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, '65s, old, 93⅜; 10-40s, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 46.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅜.
1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅛.
2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.
3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.
3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½.
3:45 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is ⅛ ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 45½.
4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼.
4:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅝.
4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅝.

PARIS, July 18—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 896,000 bales, including 363,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 23,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock at sea bound to this port is 443,000 bales, including 111,900 bales American. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s.@11s. 10d. ₩ cental for Red Western Spring.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 750 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable July, at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 18th inst., have been 37,000 bales.

LONDON, July 18.—Hops—The condition of the crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £92 ₩ ton. Whale-oil, £35 ₩ ton. Linseed-oil, £33@£33 5s. ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s.@33s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 18—P. M.—Petroleum, 33⅛f. for Standard White.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY OF POPULAR LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

JUST ISSUED, THE AUGUST NUMBER, WITH NUMEROUS BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS.

CONTENTS.

1. THE NEW HYPERION. From Paris to Marly by Way of the Rhine. II. The Two Chickens. Illustrated. By EDWARD STRAHAN.
2. OUR HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 7 and 8. Illustrated. By MARGARET HOWITT.
3. ON THE CHURCH STEPS. Chapters 1-5. By SARAH C. HALLOWELL.
4. INSIDE JAPAN. By W. E. GRIFFIS.
5. JASON'S QUEST. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.
6. FOREBODINGS.
7. DEER PARKS. By REGINALD WYNFORD.
8. RAMBLES AMONG THE FRUITS AND FLOWERS OF THE TROPICS. Two Papers. I. By FANNIE R. FEUDGE.
9. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 12 and 13. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
10. GOLD. By ITA ANIOL PROKOP.
11. GLIMPSES OF GHOST-LAND. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
12. AFTERNOON. By EMMA LAZARUS.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—Washington's Birthplace in 1873; Vicissitudes in High Life; A Glass of Old Madeira; At a Matinée; A Monologue; Notes.
14. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE Is for sale by all Book and News Dealers.

TERMS: Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents.

SPECIMEN NUMBER, with Special and very Liberal Premium List and Club Rates, mailed, postage paid, to any address on receipt of 20 cts.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

"To any one who wants a book that will prove both entertaining and profitable, as good literature always is, and does not know precisely what to ask for, we say, select one of THE LEISURE HOUR SERIES." —*Boston Advertiser.*

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
INGO. A Novel. By GUSTAV FREYTAG, author of "Debit and Credit". $1 25.

LATEST VOLUMES.
DIMITRI ROUDINE. By IVAN TURGUENIEFF.
A SLIP IN THE FENS. With Illustrations.
WHAT THE SWALLOW SANG. By F. SPIELHAGEN, author of "Problematic Characters," &c.
HERO CARTHEW. By LOUISA PARR, author of "Dorothy Fox," &c.
BABOLAIN. By G. DROZ.
Price, $1 25 per volume.
"These are cool and tasteful outside, and variously attractive within; excellent summer books, and pleasant to remember when summer is past."—*Boston Transcript.*

HOLT & WILLIAMS, No. 25 Bond-st., N. Y.

"Mrs. Ames' sparkling, sketchy style."—*Brooklyn Union.*

OUTLINES OF MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS. By MARY CLEMMER AMES. Author of "A Memorial of Alice and Phœbe Cary," editor of the writings of the Cary Sisters, &c., &c. In 1 volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 50.
HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 13 Astor-place, N. Y.
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KARME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Karme, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SURBRUG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John R. Surbrug, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, (Room No. 10,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy19-law3w8

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOWLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Dowling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.
jy12-law3w8* MICHAEL P. BRESLIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LACEY, Bankrupt.—At Hudson, N. Y., the 10th day of July, A.D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lacey, of New Baltimore, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy12-law3w8* WILLIAM F. FREEMAN, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Incomer to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING FIRM, ABOUT changing its business, offers for sale its stock and lease of present store; capital required $30,000 to $40,000; annual profits, $30,000; this is a rare chance to succeed to an established, profitable business. Address, with real name, IMPORTER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office. No other will receive attention.

TO MODERATE CAPITALISTS—A RARE Chance.—To lease, a handsomely-fitted fancy-store, in the most business part of Grand-st., New-York, doing a good business. The cause of present owner wishing to leave is his inability to attend to retail trade. Apply to BUSINESS MAN, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

I WANT A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO JOIN me in a very valuable and cheap article, entirely new, and will be in great demand; small capital required. Address JAS. P. MESHULLAM, No. 83 Brunswick-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—A PARTY TO TAKE A THIRD INterest in a very profitable business, requiring no capital, in the City of Newark, N. J.; more the man than money needed. Apply or address A. E. PAULISON & CO., No. 439 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A PARTNER WITH $10,000 WANTED TO extend a lucrative manufacturing business in this City, now in first-class hands. A desirable opportunity for the right party, who with real name only, may address MANUFACTURE, Post-office Box No. 1,768.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPtion, Wasting, and Indigestion, are SAVORY & MOORE'S PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. Medical men who have made it a special study testify that life is prolonged in a remarkable manner, appetite, also strength and weight, increased, digestion greatly promoted, nourishment imparted, and the general condition of the body improved by their use. Price from 2s. to 21s. SAVORY & MOORE, (chemists to the Queen, her Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, his Highness, the Khedive of Egypt, &c.,) No. 143 New Bond-st., London, and all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States and Canada. NOTE.—Name and trade-mark on each bottle.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving.
Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the hair.
Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, Executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased:
$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$6,000 New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company, of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage I shall expose for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 153 East 42d-st., the contents of a lager-beer saloon. ALBERT WEBER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (SATurday,) July 19, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina and Palermo lemons, balance steam-ship Algeria, landing on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.

O. CHANUTE, Chief Engineer.
Approved: P. H. WATSON, President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this Bureau, at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY, COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.

GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crosier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased; William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je28-law6w8

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Families or other subscribers leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at $1 per month.*

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

It is stated that cholera has made its appearance in Indiana, and that the inhabitants of Mount Vernon in that State are running away to avoid the disease. It is impossible to say, of course, how much truth there may be in this report—so far, we see no reason to alter the opinion we expressed two weeks ago, that true Asiatic cholera has not yet made its appearance in any part of the country. If it had, we fear its victims would not have been counted by tens, but by hundreds and thousands. We hope no one will get alarmed about it, or trouble themselves with the nonsense which appears in many of the newspapers on the subject. If cholera should come, courage, cleanliness, and careful living will do as much as anything can to keep it away from the household—but as the doctors know nothing about it, and have no remedies for it, it is useless to trouble one's head about their doses and mixtures. During a cholera epidemic, life is about a thousand times more uncertain than usual; and as a writer in the *Spectator* (who has passed through several horrible epidemics in India) truly says, it is of no more use being afraid of it "than of the lightning, which is quite as quick and effectual." Either may strike any one of us and at any time. Undoubtedly the authorities of the City ought to get our streets in decent order. OLIVER CHARLICK is said to have obtained plenty of money for street cleaning from the Controller—pray what good is being done with it?

At its yesterday's meeting, the Board of Health passed another resolution insisting on the removal of the Rendering Company beyond the City limits. This, however, or something like it, has been done before, and still the upper part of the City is poisoned with the horrible stench which has so long annoyed the inhabitants. The Board of Health will now, we hope, rigorously carry out its orders. It cannot afford to allow a pest-house to remain in our midst any longer. The board has also directed the removal of the booths and stalls round Washington Market on or before Monday next. We may, therefore, hope to see two odious nuisances stamped out. Now if we can get the streets properly cleaned we shall at least have done our best to guard against the approach of pestilence. We advise the Commissioners to begin with Greenwich-avenue and Murray-street—two of the dirtiest thoroughfares in a very dirty City.

Gen. DURYEE thinks that it would be a service to the cause of public order to organize and arm a brigade of 500 policemen to be used as a military force against dangerous combinations of rioters. There is some force in the arguments by which this opinion is sustained, and, as the requisition upon the Governor for the necessary arms is likely to be complied with, it may be as well to let the plan have a fair trial. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to attain greater proficiency in the use of the rifle than they have hitherto shown in the use of the revolver, otherwise their presence in the streets under arms will be rather more of a terror to friends than foes. It is also to be hoped that Gen. DURYEE and his associates will not display too much anxiety to see how their new branch of the police force is likely to work. Most rioters are a good deal more afraid of the club than the rifle, and we incline to the belief that the services of a fire-engine or two would be a less objectionable and a more efficacious way of dispersing a mob than a platoon of policemen armed with breech-loaders.

War must pay for itself in these days, and even Khiva is to be made to feel the sweets of paying a heavy indemnity. Ten years is a long time over which to be allowed to spread a payment of $1,500,000, but the Khivese are neither rich nor numerous, and they are pretty well ground down by taxation already. Moreover, a good many things may happen in ten years, and Russia secures by this plan all the advantage of keeping her pledge to evacuate the Khanate, while retaining just hold enough upon it to complete the process of annexation, if circumstances should favor such a step. Of course, a Russian fort or two will be constructed, as a sort of reminder to the Khan that it will not be safe to allow his tribute to become overdue. If Russia should ever want Khiva, nothing would be easier than to stir up an insurrection, which would delay the stipulated payment and afford an excuse for annexing the country.

There is described in our columns this morning a railroad lawsuit of considerable interest. The amount contended for is large, and the questions of equity raised are important. The Northern Pacific Railway Company is substantially the sole defendant. The general allegations on which the plaintiffs, who are bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, in Minnesota, rest their case, are those of negligence and misappropriation of funds. The suit is in the United States Circuit Court, and may, by a single appeal, bring some very important questions in railroad law to the attention of the Supreme Court.

The case of the "Lord" GORDON GORDON kidnapping drags its slow length at Fort Garry. Counter charges are made by some of the prisoners, to the effect that the Manitoban authorities took away from them $26,000 in money, which seems a remarkable sum to go man-hunting with over a foreign border. Some of the prisoners, and especially the Minnesota police officer, admit the taking of GORDON, and set up the most remarkable defense known in the history of such cases, viz., that the right of a bailor on a bail-bond of a New-York City court to seize his prisoner on sight is valid the world over.

WAITING FOR A VERDICT.

One of the evening papers appears to have sent a reporter to the Mayor yesterday, and Mr. HAVEMEYER took the opportunity to say that he was neither "surprised nor alarmed" at the recent course of the Board of Aldermen; and furthermore that "the public would sooner or later render a decision between himself and the Common Council."

That is very true, and Mr. HAVEMEYER will find that the public will also render a decision between him and itself. It is satisfactory to find that the Mayor recognizes the existence of the public, because for a long time past he has been acting as if the City were his own private property, and as if he were not accountable to anybody for his acts. He has parceled out the public offices among his private friends. The only recommendation to office which he has recognized is, a man's "claim" upon himself on the score of "old times." A man elected to an important trust cannot well commit a greater breach of faith than that which is involved in his treatment of that trust as if he were an irresponsible person. New-York City is not Mr. HAVEMEYER'S personal property, although he deals with it on that supposition. He boasts of his "Dutch firmness," but what the people want to see in the management of their affairs is American common sense. It is idle to talk to the taxpayers about Dutch courage—the Mayor might as well talk about a Dutch cheese. He has used the City just as if it were a portion of his own real estate. He has hunted up all his old cronies, from all sorts of forgotten holes and corners, and quartered them upon the public Treasury. To have known the Mayor thirty years ago is your surest road to office. If you are mixed up with him in a lucrative enterprise, your chances are, of course, all the better. Hence his nomination of OLIVER CHARLICK to the post of Police Commissioner. The nomination took everybody by surprise, but the Mayor cared very little for that, because he has "Dutch firmness;" and that, he thinks, does away with the necessity for exhibiting respect for public opinion, or even common decency, in making appointments.

When the public delivers its verdict in the case of the "People *vs.* HAVEMEYER," it will undoubtedly decide that the appointment of a vendor of indecent literature as Superintendent of Police, was a wicked and inexcusable outrage. We have asked many friends of the Mayor what they had to say in extenuation of this act, and they are obliged to be dumb. One of them observed, in the choice language of the period, "The old man wants to run the machine himself, and so he put MATSELL in, because MATSELL would be a dummy." But surely, even upon this hypothesis, a *clean* dummy might have been found—not one smeared all over with the mud of the *Police Gazette*. Does the "old man" understand what a heinous offense the publication of obscene papers is? The Christian Association of young men, which lately met at Poughkeepsie, expressed in very proper resolutions their regret at the continued spread of indecent literature. What do they think of the publisher of much of that literature being placed over the police force of this City, and that by a man elected specially to carry out the principles of reform? If A. OAKEY HALL had done such a thing, what should we all have said? We must do HALL the justice to assume that he would never have been guilty of such an act. Does it make the outrage less monstrous that it was committed by a highly-respectable elderly gentleman, who has only his "Dutch firmness" to plead in extenuation of his guilt? We certainly should have denounced A. OAKEY HALL if he had gone to the cesspools of literature to find a man for Superintendent of Police. Can we, in honor or justice, be silent because it was our own Reform candidate who inflicts this great, this irreparable, wrong upon the community?

It was hard enough for the tax-payers to put up with all kinds of ill-usage at the hands of the Tammany Democrats. But to elect men under the influence of a great popular uprising in favor of reform, and then to find them behaving worse than Tammany's Mayor—this, we admit, is almost enough to make any man despair. After all, Tammany made Capt. JOURDAN Superintendent of Police—and we always tried to support that officer, because he was very vigilant and faithful; and ultimately he died at the oar. He never shirked his duties. Mr. KELSO has had many hard words from us, but he was, in every respect, a better man that MATSELL. In fact, it would be impossible to find a *worse* man than MATSELL for his present post. The Mayor had no business to put CHARLICK and MATSELL over the police, simply because they were his bosom friends. It was his duty to have remembered that he was discharging a public trust, not dispensing private favors. We say it deliberately, although with much regret, that an act of more conspicuous bad faith, or a more wanton attack upon public decency, has never been seen in this City than in the appointment by Mr. HAVEMEYER of a purveyor of filthy literature as Superintendent of Police.

The "verdict" in this case will be forthcoming—of that Mr. HAVEMEYER may be very sure. He may think the whole thing will be forgotten, but he will find himself mistaken. It is part of our business to see that it is not forgotten. Mr. HAVEMEYER was pledged, solemnly pledged, to support the Reform cause. He has placed a disreputable person over the Police, has demoralized the Fire Department, and now seems to be bent on ruining the Department of Parks. And all this in a few months. What mischief a man may yet do who is thus insensible to reason and the claims of duty, it is impossible to conjecture. He can never insult his fellow-citizens more grossly than he has done by placing the publisher of the *Police Gazette* over the police force of this great City.

WAS THERE A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY?

When the Cincinnati Convention was called a year and a half ago the call was addressed to Republicans. A great pretense was made of holding a strictly Republican convention. The idea that any trading would be done with the Democrats was indignantly scouted. The movement was simply a phase of a family quarrel, and no outsiders were to be brought in or tolerated. The object of this pretense was very plain. The gentlemen engaged in the convention desired to eat their cake and keep it too. They meant to break up the Republican party if they could, and to succeed to all its possessions. If they failed, they meant to slip back again, put on a bold face, declare they had never acted otherwise than as Republicans, and renew their claim for their former share of the party valuables. This programme the shrewdest of them are now carrying out to the letter.

There was a time, however, when they thought they were going to win. Then they made no secret of their feeling toward the Republican Party or of their own intentions. They declared over and over again that the Republican Party was dead. They appealed to all who had formerly acted with it, and who had the slightest sympathy with the reforms professed by the Liberals, to come over to the new camp, since defeat and political death were already in the old one. If at that period of the campaign, say a year ago this month and next, any one had asked an active Liberal Republican what he thought of the old party, and whether there was a new one trying to succeed it, does any one doubt what the answer would have been?

But these premature hopes came to nothing. It is difficult now for any one to realize that they were ever entertained. It was very hard then to see on what they were based. They never had one particle of solid fact beneath them; and they led the men who were deluded by them on to the most miserable and overwhelming defeat. As we expected and predicted, since the defeat, the wiliest of the original Liberal Republicans are protesting roundly that they never meant to found a new party, and that they only engaged in an effort to reform the old party. They emphasize this assertion by a good deal of cheap denunciation of JOHN COCHRANE and ETHAN ALLEN and men of that stamp, who still cling to the old device. The Springfield organ of the bolters indulges in a good deal of this sort of talk. It recently read a very solemn lecture to those of its contemporaries which persist in regarding the Liberal Republicans as having been engaged in an attempt to form a new party out of portions of the two old ones. It protests that there never was any attempt to form "a new political organization;" nor was there any attempt to resuscitate the Democratic Party.

But all this is quibbling. There not only was an attempt to form a "new political organization," but such an organization was formed, and was complete in every essential feature. It had its local committees, its county conventions, its State conventions, and even its organs, mostly of the baser sort. Nominations were made in its name and from its members, combinations were formed, and all the machinery of a party was set up. To talk of all this not amounting to a new political organization is simple nonsense. It was that or nothing.

Equally absurd is the denial of the undertaking to resuscitate the Democratic Party. The Liberal movement had that for one of its main objects, and it was, during the actual campaign, measurably successful. Before the Cincinnati movement, the Democratic papers were full of discouragement and downheartedness. The only question they seriously discussed was, whether it was worth while to hold a national convention. They regarded the Liberal venture as a godsend. Their tone, from that time, changed. Whatever life the Democratic Party had was given it by the hopes raised by the Republican defection. That all engaged in the great swindle of that year came to grief together does not alter the facts as to motives. They never *meant* to fail.

In some respects it may seem idle to notice this renewal of old pretenses. But at any rate, they afford another proof of the essential hollowness of the Liberal Republican movement, and confirm the opinion formed concerning it by most sensible men. These generally expected that when the thing had collapsed its authors would assume an innocent air, and declare they had not been doing anything, and this expectation is not disappointed.

GERMAN EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA.

A cable dispatch announces the departure for the United States of 450 German residents of Russia. The reason assigned is a desire to escape a liability to compulsory military service. The causes probably lie somewhat deeper than this, and the colony referred to will probably be found to be but one of a long series which will leave the dominions of the Czar in order to find in this country perfect freedom from bitter jealousies of race and religion, as well as from the troublesome demands of autocratic government. The Mennonites who had a deputation here the other day, are simply German colonists settled in Russia, and the causes which impel them to emigrate are felt with more or less force by at least half a million of industrious, frugal, and religious people.

The history of the German colonies in Russia is a very long but deeply interesting story. Without attempting even to summarise it, we may indicate some of its leading points. In the twelfth and thirteenth century, the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Esthonia were colonized by successive companies of German merchants, knights, and priests. The Slavonic aborigines were christianized, and brought under a kind of feudal subjection by the new-comers, who erected the provinces in which they had settled into a federative State, which ranked as a fief of the German Empire, and owned the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. The bishops, the burghers, and the knights of the little confederacy did a good deal of hard fighting among themselves, till by and by the Reformation, whose doctrines they acknowledged, changed the relations of the members of the commonwealth, and the pressure of foreign invasion compelled them to adopt a united policy. Livland, as the German Baltic provinces were collectively called, acknowledged successively the supremacy of Poland and of Sweden, but finally, in 1710, became, under Peter the Great, a portion of the Russian Empire.

Among the articles of the Peace of Nystadt, formed between Russia and Sweden, is to be found the charter of the liberties of the Baltic provinces. A solemn engagement was made, which Russia has been trying to evade ever since, "to acknowledge and respect in these provinces the ascendency of the Lutheran Church, of German law and language, and of the hereditary institutions of the land." Under the elevating influences of an evangelical religion, of a comparatively free Press, and of a thoroughly popular system of education, the Baltic provinces have grown and prospered. Their chief city, Riga, is the centre of the commerce of the Baltic; their university, Dorpat, supplies professors, doctors, and tutors to the half of Russia, while men of Baltic descent appear among the most eminent names in the higher departments of the public service of Russia. TODLEBEN, the defender of Sebastopol, came from the Baltic provinces; KAUFFMANN, the Military Governor of Turkestan, has a similar origin, and there have been PAHLENS, BRUNNOWS, KRUDNERS, BUDBERGS, and STOCKELBERGS as eminent in Russian annals as they were unmistakably German in origin and education.

The emigration from the Baltic provinces into Russia proper has been incessant, and the direct emigration from Germany has been incessant too. The Russian methods of agriculture are semi-barbarous, and the communistic system of farming the land has prevented their improvement. By way of inciting the natives to more intelligent effort in this direction, German agricultural colonies, with liberal privileges, have been established in various parts of Russia. It is stated on competent authority that "these colonies which mostly preserve the costumes, implements, and dialects of those parts of Germany from which the first settlers emigrated, contain several hundred thousand souls, and with them in wealth, order, and careful labor no body of Russian peasants can compare." The great majority of these colonists are Lutherans, some are Mennonites, a very few only are Roman Catholics, while the number of Germans who have proselytized to the Greek Church is absolutely insignificant.

There are, it will be seen, two distinct classes of German colonists in Russia—the descendants of those who were incorporated with the Russian Empire two centuries ago, and the actual settlers, or their children, who have migrated from Germany during the last generation or two. The growing impatience of both these classes under the influence of the policy of modern Russia has a somewhat similar origin. The great motto of NICHOLAS, "one God, one Czar, one language," has been used with irritating effect against the religion and the freedom of speech of both the Teutonic people on the Baltic and the German colonists throughout Russia. Since Fatherland became united and powerful, the German-speaking subjects and residents of Russia have borne with less meekness than heretofore the perpetual assaults of the adherents of the political gospel of Panslavism. How these have been resented in the Baltic provinces may be judged from the following passages from a pamphlet written by a professor of history at Dorpat, a pamphlet which cost him his chair: "We have always been faithful to the Emperor; we have never shrunk from the greatest sacrifices, even when they were required of us in support of a bad system; we are even willing to be Russified, if you can do it by legal means, and by convincing us of the superiority of your intellectual culture; but we protest against the method which you adopt. As long as you have nothing to offer but an agricultural system, which would turn our country into a wilderness, a church which sanctions the most abject Cæsaro-papism, and as long as you have no other means of propagandism but brute force, we shall maintain our institutions and our autonomy to the very last. * * * The inhabitants of a country which for 700 years has lived under German influence cannot in a few years be transformed into Russians; you may cripple the strength of the aged tree, you may cut it down, but you cannot transplant it like a sapling, nor compel it to produce another kind of fruit by compulsory grafting." The Baltic Provinces are patiently suffering under persistent violations of their constitution. These people probably conclude that the time for redress may come ere long. The German colonists who are less firmly bound to the soil will seek their remedy in emigration, and the 450 persons who lately sailed for these shores are but the vanguard of a body of immigrants than whom no more desirable additions to our population ever quitted the Old World.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

Since Queen ELIZABETH'S soldiers of fortune ceased to carve out with their swords new realms for their royal mistress, there has been no more daring and romantic expedition than that from which Sir SAMUEL BAKER has recently returned in safety. The enterprise of BAKER Pasha was just such a one as would have delighted BLAKE or RALEIGH, and all the circumstances surrounding it strongly recall the epoch when men took their lives in their hands and went searching around the shores of the Gulf of Mexico for the fabled El Dorado. The discoveries of rich and well-watered regions in equatorial Africa took as strong a hold of the mind of the ruler of Egypt as the newly-found possessions of Spain did upon the English Queen and statesmen of the latter half of the sixteenth century. Some of these discoveries were due to the perseverance and bravery of Sir SAMUEL BAKER and his noble wife, and the Khédive thought himself fortunate in securing as the leader of a military expedition into the valley of the Upper Nile the adventurous Englishman who had been the first of his nation to gaze upon the Albert Nyanza Lake.

About the end of the year 1869 Sir SAMUEL BAKER set out at the head of 3,000 men for the purpose of bringing the country as far as the equator under vassalage to the Viceroy of Egypt. To appreciate the magnitude of this undertaking, it must be remembered that from the present geographical boundary of Egypt to the equatorial region of Africa comprehends a stretch of territory as extensive as from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande. The last detailed reports that came from Sir SAMUEL BAKER and his company were in 1871. At that time he had reached Gondokoro, and was proceeding to enforce one of the objects of his mission, the suppression of the slave trade. As the tribes residing in that neighborhood derived their livelihood chiefly from the trade in human beings, they resisted, with all the force at their command, the interference of the English Pasha. Sir SAMUEL succeeded, however, in capturing Gondokoro, changed its name to Ismailia, in honor of the Viceroy, weeded his force of sick and discontented, and pushed forward toward the head of the Nile.

After two years of almost complete silence, during which many reports of his death have been circulated, Sir SAMUEL BAKER is again at Khartoum. Between the date of his departure from this point, situated at the junction of the White and Blue Nile, and his return to it, Sir SAMUEL claims to have brought under the dominion of Egypt a stretch of country as long as that between Philadelphia and the southernmost point of Florida. He also declares that the slave trade is in course of suppression, that a route has been opened between equatorial Africa and Zanzibar, and that the River Zaraf has been proved to be navigable. Sir SAMUEL BAKER set out with 3,000 men. He returned to Khartoum with about 100. He found the tribes about the great lakes, who had received him well when he went among them as a defenseless traveler, exhibit the greatest opposition to his movements when he appeared as the armed representative of a conquering power. In 1872 he was closely hemmed in at Gondokoro by a besieging band of hostile natives, and it required the utmost heroism and perseverance to bring the remains of his band safely back to the point of departure. It is too early to speculate upon what may be the results of a partial opening up of Central Africa to the influences of trade and civilization. It is not very hard to conjecture what will be the treatment of future explorers after the African tribes have made the discovery that a traveler who comes among them in peaceful guise may be expected to return a few years later with a little army at his back.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Whenever a season of drouth is imminent it always happens that somebody rushes into print with a harrowing picture of New-York going thirsty and unwashed, owing to a scant supply of water, and because of the latter contingency fears are entertained of an immediate and irresistible revival of the Democratic Party. These calamities generally prove to have no existence outside of diseased imaginations, as we go on Summer after Summer suffering no hardship, and but little inconvenience from scantiness of water. The fear of present trouble is due to want of knowledge of the facts concerning our means of water supply, and the same ignorance is likely to make us indifferent as to future contingencies. There is no question that our consumption of water has increased of late years with startling significance, until it has now reached the enormous figure of 100,000,000 gallons per day, or about 100 gallons to each inhabitant. These figures indicate a most reckless extravagance and waste in the use of water. When we combine the knowledge of the yearly increase in consumption with the fact that the utmost capacity of the Croton Aqueduct is but 130,000,000 gallons per day, it follows as a natural sequence that whatever may be the supply in the Croton Basin it must in a few years become inadequate, as the daily consumption of the City will be greater than the capacity of the aqueduct.

This fact has of late been tolerably well known, and superficial theorists have been prepared with remedies for the emergencies that must soon come upon the City. One of these has been water-meters, and the other the introduction of salt water. The first had in their favor the experience of Boston, where their use diminished the consumption nearly one-half, but it is urged against them that in a city like this, largely composed of tenements, they will lead to such a diminution of the water supply where it is most needed that our mortality will be greatly increased. Their general use would also require an army of inspectors, so that what would be gained in the increase of water revenues would be squandered in salaries. There would, therefore, be no public benefit derived in either way, and Commissioner VAN NORT acts wisely in attempting no general introduction of meters. The argument in favor of the salt-water scheme is only that it can be used to supply the Fire Department and street sprinklers, thus greatly diminishing the demand upon the Croton pipes. A little examination shows the scheme to be absurd. Last year the sprinklers used precisely 26,445,600 gallons of water, which is about 72,454 gallons per day, and hardly an appreciable amount in the total per diem consumption. The statistics as to the consumption of water in the extinguishment of fires are not exact, but the most extravagant estimates, based upon the capacity of the engines and the time they are actually engaged in throwing water, place the amount so low as to bring the consumption by both engines and sprinklers at less than 1,000,000 gallons per day. This is only the one-hundredth part of the water used, yet to fully supply it from the rivers encircling the City would require the introduction of extra pipes through all the streets of the City at an enormous expense. Obviously this expense should not be incurred, if it can be shown that the capacity of the Croton Basin is ample for all our wants.

Fortunately there is not the slightest doubt upon this point. The Croton Basin, or water-shed, comprises an area a small fraction less than 339 square miles, with a rainfall, as ascertained by careful observations for many years, of about fifty inches per annum. One inch of rain on the square mile would give 17,378,742 gallons per annum, or 5,891 millions of gallons for the entire water-shed: fifty inches would give 294,550 millions of gallons, or an average of 807,000,000 gallons per day. Making allowance for the loss by evaporation, and there is still left an available supply of over 300,000,000 gallons per day. It is a perfectly well-known fact that the consumption of water in this City per inhabitant has now reached the highest possible figure, and the drain upon our water resources hereafter can only be in proportion with the increase of population. The capacity of the Croton Basin is, therefore, fully adequate to the requirements of 3,000,000 of people, even allowing them to be recklessly prodigal in the use of water, and is equal to all the possible needs of the City for more than a century to come, even admitting that within this period the lower portion of Westchester is annexed, and made dependent on the Croton Basin.

With these facts before us, it is clear that only a criminal neglect of our natural resources can produce a water famine, or cause a resort to such make-shifts as meters and salt-water pipes. The true policy is to increase the storage reservoirs in the Croton Basin until they are equal to its natural product, and thus save all the available supply. Last year Commissioner VAN NORT completed a new reservoir with a capacity of 3,000 millions of gallons, and he is now drawing on it at the rate 65,000,000 gallons per day. Without this reservoir there would now be an alarm, because the water is below the dam at the gate, but with it there is no occasion for panic.

There should then be a multiplication of these reservoirs, until the whole rain-fall is retained instead of being wasted in great part by running away over Croton Dam. To make this increased supply available there must, of course, be another aqueduct constructed very shortly. It will be imperatively needed within a few years, for, as we have shown, the daily consumption is now within 30,000,000 gallons of the capacity of the present aqueduct. Whatever other schemes may be entertained, there must be another aqueduct in any event. It is a requirement of the near future which must be met whatever its cost, but it will be found much cheaper in the end than a resort to the quackery of meters and salt water. It has long been the boast of New-York that it has an unstinted supply of pure water; with additional storage reservoirs and another aqueduct, that boast can be made by many generations yet unborn.

THE DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article of to-day, on "The Decline of Protestantism," with great interest, and shall watch for your further remarks on the causes of the same.

These, it seems to me, are not far to seek. They are, it strikes me, the distrust and fear, on the part of Protestants generally, of their own fundamental principles. The basis of Protestantism, if it have any fundamental basis at all, is the right of private judgment, or the non-accountability of one man to another for his opinions or belief. If this be accepted, there can be no such thing as fixity or finality in Protestantism, and we must be prepared to admit, as of equal right and standing, whatever opinions or belief a man's honest investigation may lead him to. There can be no orthodox line drawn beyond which a man may not go, without being called an infidel. The continued advance of science alone must, of necessity, cause constant variation in men's views, and the reviled heterodoxy of to-day must become, in many cases, the common-place orthodoxy of to-morrow. This must either be admitted, or a line must be drawn somewhere, and then the rights of private judgment and free investigation are at an end. The struggle is perpetual between infallibility and individual rights and freedom. The Catholics deny this individual right, and consistently claim for their Church absolute infallibility and authority over all. Now, this is a claim that is clear and unmistakable, and, so far, is entitled to respect. Protestants, on the contrary, profess to claim neither infallibility nor authority, and yet, practically, they do claim both, and pour out the vials of their wrath on those who do not admit their claim. Each church denounces as a sin any want of belief in their peculiar creed, and all join in reviling the best and wisest of our scholars and investigators as infidels, or worse, if they step an inch beyond the line which the churches have laid down.

As a proof of this, see the proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Poughkeepsie, where obscene, pernicious, and dangerous literature, and the works of Emerson and Theodore Parker were all lumped together, as of equal vileness; evidently, with these men, every one is deserving of denunciation who passes beyond the line which they have laid down. Now, it makes no difference to me, if I am to be bridled and bitted, whether it be done by the Pope of Rome, or by a conclave of Protestant divines. If I am to stop at any line, and go no further, I would just as lief stop at the old line as at any new one; the Pope of Rome is no more obnoxious to me as an inquisitor, or mental jailer, than a Methodist parson, or an Episcopal bishop. In fact, if I have to make a choice, and must surrender to infallible authority, I would much prefer the old, time-honored, always-consistent Catholic Church, to the modern Protestant; because the Catholic does not say one thing and mean another, while the Protestant tells me I am free, and yet tries to hold me in chains.

Protestants, in short, especially Protestant ministers, are half-hearted and inconsistent. They have not the courage to act squarely up to the principles they profess. They claim great merit to themselves for cutting loose from the Pope, and yet denounce any one who cuts loose from them. Men of culture and thought are repelled and disgusted by such inconsistency and narrow-minded intolerance, and they either leave the church altogether, or merely give a passive acquiescence to its observances. The Catholics, on the contrary, are never afraid of asserting their position. They act consistently, and so far, to many minds, appear in a much better light.

Protestants, in short, must either go back—in fact if not in name—to Catholicism, or forward to whatever free and enlightened investigation leads to, even though it be to the total upsetting of all that is now held most dear and sacred. There is no half-way house. It is either absolute, infallible Church authority, with a hard and fast line, or it is free and unquestioned individual rights in matters of opinion.

F. H.

MATERIALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of July 17 on the "Decline of Protestantism" you omitted to treat on one phase of the subject which to many minds is of greater importance and much more alarming than the rapid spread of Papacy. I allude to the growing indifference on the part of the masses of the people to all religious worship, and the consequent spread of Materialism, especially in England and the United States.

It is safe to say that for every convert from Protestantism to Catholicism there has been 100 from both communions to a total disbelief in historical Christianity!

It has been ascertained of late that among the working men of England not more than two out of every 100 attend Christian worship. That the weight of the cultured and scientific mind of England, aside from the clergy, is opposed to the dogmas of the Church, if not to all revealed religion, is clearly evidenced in the works of such eminent scientists as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, Spencer, Mill, Buckle, Froude, and many others. That the Church has lost its hold on the public mind of America is painfully apparent to every observer. Society, and even the very Church itself, seem honeycombed with unbelief. The historical facts of Christianity, which few dissented from in the last century, are not only now denied, but openly ridiculed by all classes of people.

Society in Christendom seems now to be in much the same condition that it was in the last half century of the Roman Empire. Sacrifices and offerings to the gods by the learned of the laity were made simply in obedience to custom and established usage, rather than from any vital belief in their necessity or efficacy.

The real issue now is not between Romanism and Protestantism, but between Materialism and Romanism; and when the time comes for the lines to be drawn Mother Church will be astonished at the character and number of her opponents.

What is the remedy for this manifest tendency of the times?

H. B. M.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent who, under the cover of the name of Baptist, is evidently a Jesuit, or acts like one, in striving to injure the Protestant cause by misrepresenting one of its main pillars—the Episcopal Church—for every one who has read its thirty-nine articles knows it protests against the very doctrines he claims for that Church.

As to the three Creeds, nearly all Protestant churches acknowledge them, and claim to belong to the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," (not Roman or Anglican.)

The quotation from the catechism should be:

"What is the inward part or thing signified?"

"The body and blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper."

According to the statement of the Bishop of Salisbury, in THE TIMES, July 15, the Pusey or Ritualistic party, "forms only two and a half per cent. of the clergy" in England, and here they are still smaller; hence the injustice of charging their doctrines on the Episcopal Church.

TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

THE "RENDERING" NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am heartily glad that you have grappled with that monstrous abuse, the rendering nuisance, and I assure you that I do not exaggerate when I say that you will receive the thanks of thousands of our citizens, and will remain forever dear in their memories if you can but succeed in inducing our Health Commissioners to do their plain duty, and stop the shameful curse that they have so long permitted to rest upon a long-suffering community.

As the Health Commissioners can no longer escape responsibility for the outrages perpetrated by their permission, will you not, in the name of an outraged public, call upon Prof. Chandler and Dr. Stephen Smith for definite information as to the reasons why they allow some half dozen men to continue year after year to infringe upon the rights of more than half a million people? What are the influences brought to bear upon these gentlemen that can induce them to allow these breeding places of pestilence and death to exist in the heart of a large City? Dr. Stephen Smith knows full well that in such a "treeless furnace" as New-York, where children are obliged to swelter through the Summer heat, the foul odors from the fat-melting establishments but serve to intensify their discomfort, and render their struggles for life and health more desperate. How is it that this distinguished doctor, with due regard for the rights of his fellow-citizens, and with the natural desire of every honorable man to retain their respect, can take part in permitting the continuance of such an abominable nuisance? Who is it that can secure the aid of the Health Commissioners contrary to the public good?

WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read your article in this morning's TIMES on "Irregular Marriages," and want to thank you for the noble sentiments it contains. I think you have struck at the root of the matter in our terribly disordered social life. I tremble for the future happiness of girls, when I think how lightly the marriage tie is regarded. Society is certainly degenerating. In the days of our grandparents, the good old days of yore, they evidently felt, when united, it was for life, and realizing the holiness and sacredness of the marriage vow, they did take each for better or for worse. There must have been mutual forbearance and patience exercised toward each other, with no thought of separation if they did not find perfection. Until girls, and young men too, are educated to estimate each other by their moral worth, not dollars and cents, and also to regard the sacredness of marriage in the light of a Divine institution, we cannot expect to see the reform so much desired and prayed for by lovers of truth and right.

There are many more editorials I would like to express thanks for. I feel your paper is a safe one for the youth of our land, and I bid you God-speed in the noble work on which you have entered, of fighting so courageously the sins and errors of the day.

Respectfully yours,

A WIFE AND MOTHER.

BROOKLYN, Friday, July 18, 1873.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DEFENDANTS.

A real estate suit is before the Superior Court at Indianapolis, Ind., which presents some knotty and intricate problems, both of law and genealogy. The *Journal* gives the following account of it: "It is the case of George Bruce *vs.* Margaret Baker and 102 others, descendants of Wm. Reagan, to quit the title in him to 160 acres of land lying north-east of the State Fair Grounds, and worth at least $400,000. Bruce claims the title to the land by virtue of the will of Wm. Reagan, who died in 1836. The brother and sister of Wm. Reagan, or their descendants, are among the defendants, and claim the title by virtue of the same will. The will itself is a very peculiar instrument. It gives one-half of the 160 acres to each of his daughters, his only children, for life, and to their children afterward, if any survive them. But in the last clause of the will Mr. Reagan gives the same 160 acres of land to his wife for life, and to his right heirs, except said daughters, after her death. The brother and sister of the testator claim the fee simple in said land under the last clause of the will as the right line of heirship after the above exclusion of his daughters. One of the daughters was the wife of Jeremiah Johnson. She died, leaving one son, and he died a single man, and without will, about a year ago, leaving his great grandmother, the wife of William Reagan, the original testator, the nearest relative in the line whence the property came. Jeremiah Johnson also owned eighty acres of land that descended to the young man, and the relatives on the Johnson side, and Bruce, who holds a deed to the land from Mrs. Reagan, made since the young man's death, have some knotty and interesting questions as to heirship to present for discussion. There are very many other points set out in the complaint, which is quite voluminous as to heirship, but the above presents in a brief, compact form, the basis of the suit and its defense. Messrs. Baker, Hord, and Hendricks are attorneys for plaintiff; Ritter & Ritter, and Chapman & Hammond represent the Reagan defendants, and Harrison & Hines, A. G. & G. T. Porter, R. B. & J. S. Duncan, and a number of other attorneys, represent the interests of the other defendants. The Reagan branch of the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, but other sections will float around our courts for some time to come."

GREAT WORK IN BOSTON HARBOR.

For many years efforts have been making to transform the southerly portion of the upper Boston Harbor into available land. The Harbor Commissioners, representing the State, the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, were the parties interested, and the last thing necessary before beginning the actual work, was to secure the approval of the Governor and Council to the agreement entered upon by the other parties named. This approval was obtained on Tuesday. By the agreement now established, the Commonwealth binds itself, before the 1st of October, 1876, to fill with solid filling to grade sixteen of its flats at the junction of Fort Point and the main ship channels, and to build a sea-wall around the margin, except at such places as are to be reserved for the new docks. This tract comprises only about twenty-five acres. The Legislature of 1872 appropriated $400,000 for the purpose of beginning this work as soon as the co-operation of other parties in interest could be secured, and the money is now at the disposal of the Harbor Commissioners for that purpose. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company binds itself within the same period to fill the adjacent flats purchased of the Commonwealth, covering about fifty acres, and to build a sea-wall on the margin of the main channel. The railroad company reserves certain rights in laying its tracks in streets and avenues on the new territory. The Boston Wharf Company agrees, within eighteen months of the date of the indenture, to fill its flats adjoining those above specified, and covering about fifty acres, and to protect the filling by a sea-wall on the margin of Fort Point Channel. This will secure at once a large and much-needed addition to the territory required for business purposes; a large and most favorably situated addition to the deep-water anchorage ground to the upper harbor; and, as is claimed by the skillful engineers, will confine the ebb-tide to the main channel, thus introducing a new and powerful scouring force into the most exposed and most important portion of the harbor.

SPANISH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A Spanish buffo troupe ("Los Bufos Habaneros") is to give a representation at the Thirty-fourth-street Theatre, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening. The results of the performance are intended to assist the widows and orphans of Cuban insurrectionists. Three pieces, entitled respectively, "La Suegra Futura;" "La trompa de Eustaquio," and "Los Negros Catedraticos," are to be acted, and several songs are to be sung. Gen. M. Quesada is expected to be present.

LONG BRANCH.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE RACES.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE CROWD — MR. M'GRATH AND HIS HORSE TOM BOWLING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 19, 1873.

We are in tribulation. A great grief has come upon us. The fine eyes of the ladies are suffused with tears, and the voices of the fine gentlemen husky with emotion, or perhaps mint juleps. The matter with us is that the races were postponed this morning on account of the weather. This was done by the stewards, as I understand the thing, to enable the ladies to have another sight of Tom Bowling. And now the cruel owner, Mr. McGrath, threatens to take all his horses off to Saratoga, and to leave the Robbins' Stakes, with his compliments, to Lizzie Lucas, or whatever beast fortune may favor. The postponement was debated pro and con among a goodly number of the stewards. It was a fact that there had been a very heavy rain, accompanied by a strong east wind, during the night and morning, and that the track was very heavy. The sky was completely overcast, and there was a dense fog which made objects indistinct twenty paces off. Under the circumstances a postponement seemed the wisest thing, and the fairest, too, for the public. It seemed ridiculous to take people's money to see races run through a heavy fog. And external pressure from the fair sex was brought to bear upon one of the stewards, too. Am I indiscreet in saying that this gentleman was the ever gallant Mr. Jerome? He told his brother stewards that the ladies were dying to see Tom Bowling run once more, and that he thought they ought to be given the opportunity. Mr. Chamberlain, the superintendent of the track, represented that it might not rain, after all, and that the fog might clear up, and also that a poor Saturday's crowd was likely to be larger than a good Monday, and also that the horse-owners would be greatly annoyed because the Saratoga races commenced on Thursday. But his arguments were overruled, and the postponement until Monday was decided upon. So Mr. Raynor, the Secretary, was written to, and notices were posted freely over Long Branch to that effect. Then telegrams were dispatched to New-York, but the wires were down and there was trouble all along the line, the upshot being that the message was received in New-York at 12:30 o'clock, two hours after the second boat, the Plymouth Rock, had sailed with her freight of pleasure-seekers.

I strolled down at the usual time to see the folks come in with the regular Long Branch train, and had the fun of seeing the long faces drawn when the conductor officially made the announcement that the races were postponed in consequence of the weather. By this time the fog had cleared off, though the sky was still cloudy and the sun invisible. There were violent murmurs at once, and voices could be heard in every direction raised against the Park Association, the railway, the owners of horses, the poor conductors, and everybody in general. There really was no one to blame, but that, as is well known, never hinders the dear public from showering blame down indiscriminately. And the idea that any owner of horses would have sufficient influence with the stewards to obtain such a favor is too preposterous to be countenanced for a moment. But the race-goers in their rage did not scruple to say so, and to utter slanders against the venerable President that would have made his hair stand on end if he could have heard them. The contrast between the rage of this crowd of betting men, and the calmness of the Yale students at the regatta, struck me forcibly, and fortified me in the conviction I entertain that the regatta must be jealously kept in Springfield, and all idea of taking it to Saratoga must at once be frowned down by the Press. Most of the passengers concluded to stop at the Branch; a few, however, determined to go on to the race track and see everything for themselves. I accompanied them, and had the pain of hearing the wild execrations which the postponement called out by depriving them of the chance of making a few dollars. The conductors were perfectly polite, and threw soft, oily answers upon the raging fires of their wrath. We soon got to the race track and at once made for the course. It was undeniably heavy, although it had been carefully harrowed since the morning. The inside part of the track was specially heavy, and any horse moving through it would have had a lively bout of sliding. On the further side away from the grand stand, it was still worse, and there were pools of water here and there which not even the harrowing had removed. I walked up for some distance, and finding the soil balling under my feet, became satisfied and got outside the rails. I then walked over to Mr. Raynor's house, and asked him how it came that the telegrams of the postponement were not sent to New-York. He assured me that they had been. Upon which several passengers by the first boat denied this most lustily, and scolded the poor man terrifically for sins which he certainly had not committed. After bearing this for some time with real amiability, he at last became annoyed, and objecting to be sat on any longer, retired in dudgeon to the sacred privacy of his office. The crowd avenged themselves for this by attacking a mulberry tree which grew outside his house, and was covered with luscious fruit. While busied in this attack up came the excursion train with the passengers of the second boat, who, not having received any notice of the postponement until they got to Sandy Hook, were boiling with rage also. They knocked lustily at the door, and demanded Mr. Raynor, who came out like a man, and faced them, but declined to say any more than that the races had been postponed by the stewards, and telegrams, without effect, had been sent to New-York. Nobody would believe this, and various lawyers who were in the crowd began to cross-examine him *secundum artem*, and took him such a tramp over the deep ground that he was fairly beaten and fled to his office again double locking the door and putting to all the bolts.

By this time we, the first crowd, had eaten enough mulberries, and so we strolled down to the gateway where the excursion train was waiting for the victims of a delayed telegram. En route, however, I was recognized by Mr. McGrath in his buggy, who kindly offered me a seat, which I accepted with delight, because I wanted to hear his sentiments about the postponement and racing matters in general. Mr. McGrath has a gruffness of manner which is often misconstrued, but he has the heart of a gentleman, and a kindly gentleman too. To-day he was more than ordinarily gruff. I touched lightly upon the postponement. He took fire at the word. "I told them," said he solemnly, "that it was the worst day's work ever they did, and that the newspapers' scolding for a hundred years would not do them as much damage as they had done themselves. They say that the people wouldn't come because it was foggy. Where's the fog now? The people won't come on Monday, I'll wager money—money down, Sir—that there won't be half a dozen more people on Monday if it is the best weather that heart can wish. And what can I do with my horse? Here's Tom Bowling in the best possible condition to-day. He couldn't be beat to-day. Now, if I race him on Monday how can I have him fit for the Travers Stakes on Thursday?"

"Why," said I, "Mr. McGrath, can't you make some arrangement to get them away on Monday night?"

He replied, "I don't know. I'll try. I've sent Bobby Swim to the captain of the Helen to take my horses to Manhattanville, and I can ship them from there to Saratoga. But Bobby hasn't succeeded with him yet. If he don't, if I can't send them that way, Tom Bowling don't race on Monday, that's flat."

Mr. McGrath's feelings were still unassuaged, and he commenced a dreadful attack upon the Press, one of whom had represented Bobby Swim as riding Sorrel Dan, a horse belonging to another stable. Words were inadequate to express his sense of this enormity, and even I was not spared, because, forsooth, I had a weakness for rubbing the noses of good-looking colts and talking to them. All this ebullition of feeling arose from the fact that the old gentleman had his horse in fine condition, and would have won easily to-day, and was also confident of winning the Travers Stakes next Thursday. "Why," he broke out again, "I looked upon that Travers Stakes money as good as in my pocket, and here the horse perhaps won't get two nights' sleep before he has to race again. Ah, it's a bad piece of work—a bad piece of work." I hinted that the association might want to make some money. "Let them," he rejoined, "but let them think a little of the horse owners, for they make it through us. See what our expenses are. I want to send some horses down to Kentucky, and the villain of a station-master wants $277. Why I could send them by Adams' Express for $200. Then see what I have to pay for entries. Look at Saratoga. Here I've got a bet of $1,000 with Brewster for the Travers stakes, play or pay, and perhaps I won't be there at all. And I have all my entries to make good for horses that this brutal postponement will keep away. People know what we win, but they don't know our expenses."

By this time we arrived at the cottage whither he was bound, and he played the host very agreeably. Over some capital champagne, he recovered his spirits, and threatened to win both the Robbins Stakes on Monday, and the Travers on Thursday. Other racing men dropped in, and the conversation took a general turn. There was much talk of a youngster which Mr. Pryor, Belmont's trainer, is going to spring upon the Saratoga field, which youngster rejoices in the name of Steel Eyes. There was great talk, also, about Tom Bowling's temper, and it was agreed on all hands that the colt lost the race through being choked by two powerful darkies to bring him to the starting-point. One of the oracles of the turf was present, and gave it as his opinion that Master Tom's sulkiness was hereditary, and could be traced to the great horse Boston. He will be more tenderly treated in future.

From the cottage I strolled to the West End, and found croquet going on to the right and to the left. But the croquetters were full of race talk, and chattered about Spring-Bok and Tom Bowling with infinite grace and enthusiasm. Nor did they forget Harry Bassett, which they believed in fully and absolutely. There are queer stories afloat of Harry. Some men say that he is completely out of form, and that he was beaten in a mile trial disgracefully by Boss Tweed. It is the opinion of the young ladies here that Katy Pease is a duck. I may say that turfites think she can beat Tom Bowling with ease. But McGrath is going to challenge the whole crew of racing men to a match against Tom Bowling any distance, a thousand dollars a head, come one come all. Mr. Withers says, with his pleasant little drawl, that it is fortunate for the racing community that McGrath has only one racer in his stud. If he had two race-horses, he would be insupportable. This is probably envy, but there is a spice of truth in it, nevertheless.

GAR.

THE COTTON CROP.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The subject of cotton appears to have drawn to itself more attention than usual, and writing upon it for the columns of the newspapers seems to take in a wider range than since the period during the war, when many believed that the time had gone by when its throne was seated in the United States. It is, doubtless, of considerable benefit to those who are legitimately engaged in the cotton interest, whether as producers, traders, or manufacturers, that all important information bearing upon the raw material, whether in the ground or in the bale, should be plainly and intelligibly stated. Any news upon the subject that has the flavor of truth is reached for by the spinner or shipper with haste, and is much appreciated. A great deal gets abroad and becomes current, however, as the crop is maturing, which, if not wholly without foundation in fact, and published for the purpose of influencing local speculation, is so very near it that it befogs and unsettles business to an important degree, making the cotton trade approach nearer extra hazardous than any other.

Just now much confidence appears to be placed in the promised corner in July and August contracts, and much that is written hinges, of course, upon that. The accredited leaders in the movement talk enough about the certainty of a "squeeze" to disturb the nerves of the best of them, and were it not that they have gradually lost the respect of the more candid portion of the trade by the well-known conspiracy they are engaged in to put an artificial price upon cotton, they would be the cause, undoubtedly, of very general distrust among the American spinners. A prominent spinner in Boston urges union among the New-England spinners in closing the mills and marketing their present stock here, and should that be done, it would not only break any corner that may be proposed, but will create a better demand for goods. It is possible that a little too much credit is given to this story of a corner, and that it will turn out a smaller affair after all than it is promised. There are but very few in the community, surely, who care very much whether the bulls or the bears directly engaged in it here in New-York win the spoils. While the contest goes on the planter has a fine opportunity for disposing of the balance of his crop, if he has made it of good grade. The prices certainly should be satisfactory, and that should comfort him; and unless he is akin to the mule who plowed his land, he will improve it. There is a similar grain of comfort for the spinner, did he but know it, if his immediate wants bring him into the market, and he need not, as the *Evening Post* promises, "be ground to powder between the upper and lower millstone." It is mainly for their information and benefit that this article is written.

The quotation in this market to-day, July 17, for middling cotton, is 20¾ cents; for low middling, 19¾ cents, and for good ordinary 17¾ cents. These prices are the same for gulfs as for uplands. The demand for grade superseding all preference for staple. It means sightly cotton and uniform, classed by experts, fully up to the standard. The lowest grade that can be delivered on contracts, for July and August, is good ordinary. Now, it is well known that those spinners who make the finest goods, and who require the higher grades, are the earliest buyers in the market and first to stock their mills; hence they are quite independent now and little affected by any locking up of grades. Those who manufacture printing cloths, medium and heavy sheetings and shirtings, who use mainly good ordinary to low middling, need fear no grinding by the millstones while the receipts of cotton at the ports continue seven times greater per week than last year, or while the stock in this City continues around 80,000 bales. There is no mill in this country, and it is likely there is not one in the world, using good ordinary cotton as its common supply, that cannot, upon a pinch, use what is known as barely good ordinary and produce goods equal in every particular, and its waste account will scarcely show a perceptible increase by doing it. Now, while rigid grade good ordinary is firmly held at 17¾ cents per pound—for the reason that it will "deliver" on a contract—clean barely good ordinary is abundant in the market, and pressed for sale in small lots and large at 15½ cents, and could undoubtedly be brought under that price—and this price, it may be mentioned, is about as cheap as such cotton has sold within the last eighteen months, and nearly a cent per pound cheaper than it was selling three months ago, when low middlings were 18¼ cents.

The spinners of New-England are a wide-awake class of people, and generally look out well for number one. They do not get caught in the snarls of the sharpers here or elsewhere, but for fear they may be alarmed by the millstone ghosts of your moss-covered neighbor, the *Post*, and be drawn into some dreadful alteration of the tariff, to cauterize these bulls, please give them a grain of comfort. Tell them about the late corner in lumber. It is twin brother to this, and is making for the same grave, to be held in memory by the same epitaph.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

WHY DID SHE PACK HER TRUNK?

An inventive youth, residing in Detroit, Mich., has made a huge kite in the shape of a six-pointed star, and a few evenings ago he attached red and white lights to four of the points and sent it up into the air. The results the *Post* tells thus: "It was extremely dark at the time, and nothing was visible but the lights, which, from the position of the kite, took the shape of a cross. Being the only lights visible in the heavens the phenomena, as many regarded it, attracted considerable attention, and not a few were at a loss as to its nature. Ignorant servant girls, in particular, were much alarmed, believing it a fiery cross in the heavens betokening the destruction of the world. Nor could their fears be allayed by telling them the nature of the concern. One gentleman, who resides on Park-street, near Charlotte-avenue, found his two domestics in the back-yard upon their knees praying vehemently, and the cook of a neighbor commenced packing her trunk in hot haste."

A FISH STORY.

The Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* is responsible for these assertions: "An old resident of Castleton, who lives in the vicinity of Bomoseen Lake, was recently fishing in the lake, being anchored but a few rods from shore, when he had a most extraordinary 'bite and take' at the end of his line and hook. With an unlimited amount of exertion he pulled up—a four-gallon jug, with something inside tugging at the line. Upon breaking the jug a three-pound pickerel was found. The probabilities are, that the fish, in his early 'fishhood,' being of a philosophical turn of mind, or being out on a 'little time,' in search of something to make his heart happy, had entered his jug, and being unable to get out, had remained there ever since, till he had attained his present weight and age."

A PRACTICAL JOKER.

Of existing practical jokers, perhaps the most remarkable is a French musician. If he has not arrived at the proud pinnacle only attained by a Hook, it may be because opportunity is wanting, or such things are hardly regarded in the same innocent light now as they were thirty or forty years ago, and are punishable offenses. By profession a French-horn player, whether his jokes are used as a method of *reclame* or not, we do not care to determine about. As an artist, he stands without a rival. On his instrument he possesses an *ampleur*, a pureness of sound, a degree of feeling, a power of execution, which are unsurpassed. He has even accomplished the impossible on this difficult instrument, playing a distinct first and second, or an accompaniment, all at the same time. But even the wonderful musical attainments he possesses are subservient to his practical jokes. Playing every known instrument with wonderful skill, a true Bohemian, he has been known to delight a public fair, followed by an attendant in a cart, in which was a piano and a stock of all instruments, and to play on each one in turn, only that instead of receiving money from the crowd he would distribute it, after the performance. Of course this brought such a throng that all the booths were deserted, and the business of the fair had to be discontinued until the gratuitous musician was removed. Going to London some years ago, he became such a nuisance that the guardians of the peace were only too glad when his musical engagements were over, and he left for France. One favorite amusement of his was to leave his lodging with a dressing-case in his hand, and going to a cab-station to select a certain vehicle, getting inside, he would direct cabby to drive to some public square, selecting one of the most thronged in London. Having arrived there he would order a halt, and request the coachman to block the wheels. Inside the cab our practical joker would take off his coat, put on a robe de chambre, and then proceed to unpack his dressing-case. A small mirror would be hung to one of the carriage windows, and on the seats would be arranged all the articles necessary for a most luxurious shave. Calmly unconscious of the first two or three little boys, who were watching the operation, somewhat amazed at seeing a man's face covered with lather, gazing at them in the most undisturbed manner, this tiny nucleus would very soon form the centre of a large crowd. Certainly from the deliberate movements of the gentleman in the cab, nothing but the most perfect shave would satisfy him. The assemblage would split their sides at the comical way with which he approached the neighborhood of his nose, when shaving his upper lip, or shriek with horror, fearful that they would witness a suicide, as he would draw his razor across his throat. At last the street would become impassable, and a policeman would enter on the scene, edging his way with difficulty through the crowd, and the matter would end by the arrest of the practical joker as a disturber of the public peace. Before the Magistrate, when condemned to pay a fine, the musician would allege "that London was so dark, so foggy, that he never could see to shave himself except in the streets, and not liking to sit on a curb-stone, or on a house steps, he had thought that a cab, transformed into a dressing-room, was not only the most ingenious, but a very intelligent way of getting rid of his superfluous beard."

Never at rest, traveling from one part of the continent to another, his chief object in life seemed to be to worry Custom-house officials. Arriving at some particular country, where ideas of free trade were of the most unenlightened character, provided with a quantity of baggage, an inimitable actor, he would pretend to conceal two of them, a huge trunk and a smaller one, from the eyes of the officials, only the more to excite their curiosity. At last the larger trunk would be opened. It would be found to contain thousands of second-hand pantaloon straps, an appendix to trousers now perfectly obsolete. In vain the Custom-house people would try to cudgel their brains to solve the mystery. They had to be all bundled out to the very last one, but to their amazement no two straps were found to be alike. They had evidently been packed by hydraulic pressure, for the most frantic efforts on the part of the employes would not put them back again into the trunk. In the meantime hundreds of passengers were storming at the detention, while the practical joker calmly looked on at the bother he was causing. But the second and smaller trunk was now to be examined, and the Custom-house people hoped there to find him in default. They ask for the keys. The practical joker draws bunches of ponderous keys from every one of his pockets; none will fit, until, at last, their patience exhausted, the Custom-house officers threaten to burst the trunk open. Then the possessor of this particular trunk calmly asks the angry officer if he is married. "What is that your business?" is the surly reply. "Only this: that before you open that trunk I would advise you to go home, shake hands with your wife, kiss your little children, write your will, and call at an undertaker's as you come back—there are rattle-snakes in that trunk. I never travel without them." Of course the man leaves the trunk instantly, and a messenger has to be sent to the head director, who is shrewd enough to be aware that he has to do with some practical joker. Presently the official returns, and asks, pompously, "How many snakes have you, Sir?" "Only six," is the reply, "Look for yourself." "Oh! only six. The head of the department says six snakes can pass, but that seven would have had to pay duty. I am also directed to state to you, that if you do not leave this office—pantaloon-straps, snakes, and all, in five minutes you will be forcibly ejected." "And who is to repack my precious straps, a collection unequaled in the history of the world. The law entitles me to all my goods. You took them out, put them back again. The best period of my life is being devoted to finding pairs for those straps. But I am in the cruel grasp of the law, and have no one to defend my rights save this, my champion," and here the practical joker uncovers his head, surmounted by a peculiar high hat, from whence appears a snow-white diminutive Bantam cock. The chicken raises himself up from the joker's head, claps his wings, crows three times, the hat is put on again, the chicken goes to roost on his head, and having in about fifteen minutes driven the Custom-house people to madness, besides annoying a host of anxious travelers, the practical joker disappears.

To get up a mysterious disappearance is one of his most exquisite pleasures. Dressed as an old man, barely able to hobble along, he enters one of the most thronged bathing-houses, and has a private bathing-room given him. After his bath he leaves his clothes hanging to the pegs on the wall, and goes out dressed in another costume, having locked and barricaded the door somehow inside. Presently he returns dressed in a different manner, anxiously inquiring for his father, who was seen to have entered that bath-house some half hour before. He is frantic with excitement. A hubbub is the immediate consequence. The door of the bath-house is burst open, and to their horror the clothes are found there, but no old man. The practical joker intimates a suspicion of foul play, dimly hints at some combination between the bath-house and a neighboring meat-pie establishment, and insists that there must be a mysterious trap-door under the bath-tub. The whole neighborhood becomes alarmed. "There are the clothes, but where is my poor old father?" pathetically inquires the joker. Nothing will suffice him but that the Commissary of Police shall look into the matter, and he rushes off as if in search of him. His object has been accomplished, he has succeeded in ruining for some time the business of the bath-house, and the history of that disappearance haunts that particular quarter of Paris for years to come. Trackings, police detections innumerable, has this practical joker suffered, but if it be mania with him it is an incorrigible one. At Baden, before gambling ceased there, he used to be the terror of that elegant hell. It was a favorite amusement of his to throw on the table, with an immense display of a *rouleau* of gold, to put in on the red, now on the black, to change it from side to side, as if uncertain what color to bet on, and at the very last moment, before the dealer cried "*Rien ne va plus*," to snatch it up from the table. Then he would wait until the cards were played, and then no matter which side won, to clasp his forehead in a tragic way, to beat his breast, and to cry out in the accents of a frantic gambler, "imbecile!" He was never known to stake a penny, save once, and then the bank was too quick for him, having purposely issued the fiat—the famous "*Rien ne va plus*"—some moments before the usual time, and his money was on the table. Strange to say, he won. It was a *rouleau* of fifty napoleons, and an equal hill of gold was placed by it. Examining each piece carefully—as if doubting their excellence, exchanging some, apparently worn a trifle, for fresh ones, he succeeded in stopping the game for fully a quarter of an hour. Then he poured his gains into his hat, and in a loud voice, offered a napoleon to any one in the *coursalle*, providing they would give him their solemn promise never to play again, the piece of gold to be kept in remembrance of the oath they were to take. Of course the napoleons were quickly distributed; but whether they effected any reformation among the gamblers, it is impossible to state—let us at least hope so.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern States, and, to a great extent, very generally over the whole country east of the Rocky Mountains, except in New-England, where it has fallen. The temperature has very generally fallen over the Gulf and Middle States, and Ohio Valley. It has risen over the middle Atlantic States, the upper lakes, and the North-west. Light winds with cloudy weather and local rains prevail in the South Atlantic States. North-west winds and cooler weather prevail over the Ohio valley, Middle States, and lower lakes. Calms are reported from the New England coast, with threatening weather.

PROBABILITIES.

On Sunday, for the Southern States, north-westerly winds and generally clearer and clearing weather, with lower temperature; for the Middle States, north-westerly winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather, with low temperature; for New-England, winds shift to westerly with clearing weather; for the Ohio Valley and the Lake regions north-west and south-west winds with partly cloudy weather; for the north-west rising barometer with clear weather followed by winds shifting to easterly.

CITY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 64°; 6 A. M., 65°; 9 A. M., 65°; 12 M., 66°; 3 P. M., 69°; 6 P. M., 70°; 9 P. M., 70°; 12 P. M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 67⅝°. Average temperature for the week, 75½°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The manufacturers of Fall River have unanimously agreed to stop the mills for two weeks in August, commencing on the 2d.

Secretary of War Belknap arrived at Cape May last evening, and proceeded quietly to the Stockton Hotel.

In the United States District Court, at Boston, yesterday morning, George W. Williams, a Post-office thief, was sentenced to five years in East Cambridge Jail.

At Woburn, Mass., Tuesday, a daughter of Timothy Kenny, aged eight years, was burned to death while lighting a fire with kerosene.

The National Photographic Association, which has been in session in Buffalo since Tuesday, adjourned yesterday morning to meet in Chicago, Ill., on the second Tuesday in July, 1874.

John Meyers, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, aged forty-five years, committed suicide at Buffalo Friday evening, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He leaves a wife and six children.

Rear Admiral G. H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic Station, paid a visit to Gen. Barry, commanding at Fortress Monroe, yesterday, accompanied by his staff. He was received with the customary salute.

The survivors of the Massachusetts regiment of volunteers in the Mexican war, yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the return of the regiment to Boston by a reunion and dinner at the St. James Hotel.

YALE'S TIME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of the 18th inst. regarding the university regatta, you refer to the time of Yale being no improvement on that of last year, won by Amherst, in fact, twenty-seven seconds worse. It must be borne in mind that the low condition of the river this year makes somewhat of a difference. I have taken means to inquire concerning this point with great care, and from a careful average made from opinions of different persons who are thoroughly acquainted with the river—boating men, ferry men, and others—it is my opinion, as well as those of many other competent judges, that the excess of current last year over this is equal to an advantage of about thirty seconds. That is, supposing the river to have been in the same condition as last year, Yale's time would have been say about 16 minutes, 30 seconds, being the fastest time on record. I mention this in simple justice to the Yale crew, who have worked in the face of great obstacles with the confident assurance, though not expressed to but very few, that they would be the winners of the fastest race ever rowed upon American waters.

AQUATIC.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

A TORNADO IN NEW-JERSEY.

About noon on Friday a terrific storm of thunder, rain and hail, broke over the northern portion of Jersey. The lightning was severe, the thunder loud, and the rain, falling in torrents, inundating the roads. The disturbance almost partook of the nature of a tornado, and was unparalleled by any storm in the recollection of persons living in the locality. It raged from east to west, along a narrow strip of country about half a mile in width, and extended from Wilson's Station to Hainesport, and during the half hour of its continuance did considerable damage. The crops in its course are entirely ruined, all standing cereals and vegetables being crushed and beaten to the ground. Fruit-trees were stripped of their fruit, and in many cases entirely destroyed. Hail-stones fell of six and seven inches in circumference. These dangerous visitants fell with telling effect, breaking in not only windows but shutters, stripping the branches from the trees, and actually making kindling-wood of fences and outhouses. Fowls and the smaller animals were killed, cattle knocked down and injured, and a man at Moorestown had his fingers broken by a hail-stone. At Moorestown, Harrisport, Mount Holly, Camden, and other places over which the storm passed, considerable damage was done, but there are no reports of any fatal casualties.

SERIOUS AFFRAYS.

At 10 o'clock last night, Joseph Redmond, aged nineteen years, of No. 400 East Tenth-street; George Maloy, aged thirty years, of No. 605 East Ninth-street; and Matthew Halpin, age and residence unknown, became involved in a quarrel in Tenth-street, near Avenue C. A fight ensued, during which Redmond and Maloy attacked Halpin, and were beating him severely when the latter drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Redmond in the left side, and Maloy in the thigh, wounding them seriously. He then fled, and succeeded in making his escape. Redmond and Maloy were both taken to the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, and after receiving surgical attendance, the former was taken to his home, and the latter to Bellevue Hospital. Capt. Murphy has dispatched officers in search of Halpin.

At 11 o'clock last night, Timothy McCarthy, aged thirty-two, a Whitehall boatman, quarreled with a stranger at the corner of Broad and South streets, and during the fracas pistols were drawn and both men fired several shots. McCarthy was shot in the neck, and severely wounded. The stranger, who escaped without injury, fled and succeeded in making his escape.

PROBABLE MURDER.

At midnight, Michael Lanney, aged 40, and Peter McKenna, aged 26, both of whom reside at No. 64 Clarkson-street, met in the hall-way of their residence. Ill-will had previously existed between the men, owing to the fact that McKenna believed that Lanney was paying improper attentions to his wife. When the men met the old trouble was revived, and the men soon became engaged in a quarrel. A fight followed, during which McKenna, who had, apparently, prepared himself for the contest, drew a large pocket-knife and stabbed Lanney in the abdomen and breast with it, inflicting very dangerous wounds. An alarm was given, when the police entered the house and arrested McKenna, and he was locked up at the Greenwich-street Police Station. Lanney was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance, and his condition is considered very precarious.

THE WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY CASE.

WHEELING, West Virginia, July 19.—The Supreme Court of Appeals of this State to-day decided the Penitentiary case in favor of Bridges, the claimant, under the authority of the Board of Public Works, and ever Shallcross, who held the position under the appointment of Gov. Jacob. The Court was unanimous in the opinion, which was delivered by Judge Haywood.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

On Friday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Thomas Degnan, of No. 134 West Thirty-third-street, was proceeding homeward through Eighth-avenue, he was assaulted by a gang of colored roughs, one of whom, named Robert Fisher, of No. 18 Greene-street, knocked him down, and robbed him of his watch. Fisher was arrested after a long chase, and was yesterday committed by Justice Cox without bail.

GENERAL NOTES.

A dead Chicago man has had a five-ton monument erected to his memory by his widow.

Twin sons of a Philadelphian died suddenly on the 15th inst., on which day they were three months old.

Neuralgia has prevented Gov. John C. Brown, of Tennessee, from attending to his official duties for some time past.

One of the new Congressmen from Wisconsin brings experience. He has been superintendent of a lunatic asylum for five years.

Nevada feeds the convicts and the officers of its State Prison at an average cost of twenty-two and one-half cents per day each.

The wife of Minister Jewell left $200 in the hands of Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker for the cause of woman suffrage in Connecticut.

Judge Daniel Allen Wilson, an honored and respected citizen of Virginia, died in Lynchburg on the 16th inst., aged eighty-four years.

There is to be a general encampment and reunion of all the surviving soldiers of Vermont in Rutland on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of August.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Courier* asserts that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up a nitro-glycerine magazine, near that city, a few nights ago.

The constitutional conventions of both Ohio and Pennsylvania have voted to change the time for holding the State election from October to November.

Hon. William Butler, of Chester County, is becoming a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

A child recently born in Wilmington, Del., has living one grandfather, one grandmother, two great grandfathers, three great grandmothers, a step grandfather and a step grandmother.

The General Whitney, a large iron screw freight steamer, was launched at Wilmington, Del., early on Thursday morning, and the keel of another vessel of the same kind was at once laid on her ways.

An Alabama druggist advertises that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in neighboring cities, he will close his soda fountain from date, and that all tickets will be redeemed in cash or a very reliable cholera mixture.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Providence is making arrangements for a free excursion for the poor children in that city and their mothers. A band of music, dinner, unlimited fresh air, and invigorating sea breezes are to enter into the programme.

The Boston *Traveller* regrets the fact that of the many startling tragedies at New-York, within the past few years, of which women have been the cause, if not the instigators or actors, Massachusetts has furnished its full proportion of those of that sex made notorious for this connection.

A rural Michigander made arrangements to be married on one of the Detroit ferry-boats, the other day, but soon came back from a consultation with the intended bride, bearing a long face, and announced that "she had kicked agin the 'rangement, Capting," and he was afraid "she meant to bust the whole business."

A large meeting of the settlers on the Osage lands was held at Thayer, Kansas, on the 12th inst. Their own lawyers were present, and told them that the decisions of the Government have, so far, been uniformly against the validity of their claims, and that their only hope lie ins a decision adverse to the company by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Albany has declined an appropriation made to its relief fund by the trustees of Greenbush, as a recognition of services rendered at a late fire in that village. The Secretary writes: "In view of the extent of that calamity, and the consequent impoverishment of the village, we feel we should not be justified in accepting it. And the more especially so when we consider the generous voluntary effort of your citizens a few days since."

On Saturday, 5th inst., Henry Ruscoe saved the life of Harry James while they were bathing together in a pond at Wadesboro, N. C. On Friday following Harry went into an office where Ruscoe is employed to borrow a gun, and was accidentally shot and killed by the latter, who "did not know it was loaded." The gun had been in the office several months unloaded, and was thought to be still in the same condition by those there, but it seems that it had been loaned a few days before, and was returned loaded.

An Iowa land agent has written to the clerk of Albany County as follows: "There is here an heir of Robert Edwards, deceased, who lived about 1771. This heir supposes that he, with others, is entitled to certain property in New-York City by virtue of the expiration of a certain lease made so as to expire about 1871, executed by said Robert Edwards to the King of England or some one else, on land lying in New-York City, and which is now of great value." The writer wants information.

A paper in Provincetown, Mass., tells the story of a "supposed mermaid," seen upon the beach at Brewster Village, on the 15th inst., by a Mrs. Young and several children. The head of the object, it says, resembled exactly that of a child, while the rest of the body was of fish form. When first seen the lady became frightened, but the children, less timid, approached it and threw some sand into its eyes, whereupon it uttered cries like a child and commenced rolling over and over down to the water, and darted off into the sea, keeping its head above the surface, and resembling, in every manner, that of a child swimming. Local news is scarce when a country paper publishes such items as these.

A writer in a Nevada paper makes a pathetic appeal for the introduction of some of the old home birds. He says: "We should like to see about us some of the birds with which we were familiar in our childhood days. We haven't a bluebird or swallow, even. We know what has been said of anything with wings that would stay in this country and admit that it would be a rough joke on almost any decent bird to 'plant' him here, yet a few of the more domestic kinds might learn to rough it among our hills. Bird planting would doubtless prove a success in some parts of this State—in places where there are streams and groves, for instance—and in California all kinds of Eastern birds would at once feel at home. Were they even there we could go over occasionally and pay them a visit."

INTELLIGENCE IN ANIMALS.

The Manchester (N. Y.) *Union* furnishes a story of an intelligent shepherd dog, as follows: "A few days ago Butcher Robinson's large Newfoundland dog cooled himself in the canal, and after swimming far away from his point of entrance he tried to get out where the wall was high up from the water. He made many ineffectual attempts to do it and failed. Gov. Smyth's shepherd dog saw his difficulty, ran about and barked to get assistance, but none coming, when the big water-dog put his paws up to make one more effort to get out, the knowing Scotch colley grabbed him by the neck as one grabs a brother by the hand to help him out or over a difficult place, and he was landed high, if not dry, much to the joy of both."

From the other side of the continent we have another story, this time of a bird, which the Portland (Oregon) *Bulletin* thus tells: "A swallow has built its nest on one of the life-preservers placed under the cabin roof on the forward part of the steamer Senator, and there the feathered mistress chirps gayly while the boat is passing up and down the river, unless she should happen to take a notion to try her wings for a little exercise. While she was hatching the eggs she remained in her nest almost steadily, but since she has a young brood to feed she is away quite often searching for their daily bread to furnish them. She follows the boat up and down the river, and if two or three steamers should happen to be in the river together and she should be temporarily absent on a foraging expedition, she will always select that which contains her home and family. She is quite a pet with the crew of the boat."

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Gov. Dix has appointed Randolph Wilthaus, Abram Duryee, Edward R. Bell, J. F. De Navarro, and Q. A. Gilmore commissioners to locate the line of the proposed Gilbert Elevated Railroad in New-York City. The Governor has also appointed Marcena R. Patrick, of Manlius, Onondaga County; Lewis Fallen, of Buffalo, and Wm. Barnes, of Albany, commissioners to retry and redetermine the award of the commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court on the claims of Henry Ranken and Henry Livingston against the State for cattle killed by order of the State Commissioners during the prevalence of the cattle plague a few years ago.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTES.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 19.—The Erie Railway Company have engaged quarters here for a corps of engineers, about twenty in all, who are at once to begin a survey from this point to New-York for a trunk line for the Erie Railway. By tunneling the Shawangunk Mountain they can shorten the route to New-York twenty-eight miles, making it sixty instead of eighty-eight miles, by the present route. It will shorten the time between this place and New-York at least seventy-five minutes. It is proposed to use the new route for freight and passengers, retaining the old line for way passengers and freight, coal, &c.

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y., July 19.—The masonry work on the bridge of the Boston, New-York and Montreal Railroad, across Croton Lake, two miles above the dam, was completed on Monday. The bridge is ready for the iron, much of which has been brought from Mount Kisco, on the Harlem Railroad, three and a half miles by wagon to the lake.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

RENDEZVOUS AT GLEN COVE—DEPARTURE FOR NEW-HAVEN.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PAVILION HOTEL, GLEN COVE, Friday, July 18, 1873.

The yachts of the Brooklyn Club were to rendezvous off this place to-day, but several of them failed to put in an appearance until very late at night. Those now here comprise the cream of the club fleet, and at this time (11 P. M.) the following yachts are anchored off the Pavilion Hotel:

Schooners—Madeleine, (flag-ship,) Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Fleur de Lis, Vice-Commodore Dickinson; Clio, Asten and Bradhurst; Tarolinta, H. A. Kent; Tidal Wave, William Voorhis.

Sloops—Kate, Rear Commodore Dillon; Ada, Dr. A. P. Bliven; Addie, W. H. Langley; Ariadne, T. A. Strang; Commodore, Joseph Elsworth; Sophia, C. M. Felt; Undine, Grasher and Fowler; Vision, J. J. Alexander; Emma T., J. J. Treadwell; Genie, G. L. Haight; Maggie B., C. S. Stratton (Tom Thumb;) Maraquita, C. A. Chever; Mary, J. T. Barnard; Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham; J. T. Seagrave, Commodore Hughes.

Other yachts will join the squadron to-morrow, at New-Haven, and more will meet us at Stonington.

A lively race took place on the run out between the Tidal Wave and the Madeleine. The former had the lead before the Madeleine started a sheet, but she was scarcely able to hold her lead, for the Madeleine soon crept up to her. A stern chase is a long one, however, and although the Madeleine succeeded in lessening the distance between them, the Tidal Wave came in about six minutes ahead. On the arrival of the Commodore's yacht a general salute was fired from the Clio, Tidal Wave, Fleur de Lis, J. T. Seagrave, Kate, Undine, and Maggie B., which were the only yachts at anchor.

A meeting was held this evening on board the Commodore's yacht, when it was decided to weigh anchor at 8 A. M., and sail for New-Haven. A few of the members were desirous of going to New-Rochelle for the regatta there, but they were outvoted. Consequently, we start in the morning for New-Haven, where we shall drop anchor and lay over until Monday, when we leave for West-Haven.

MURDERS.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—James Gannon, formerly a barkeeper in this city, but lately a policeman in New-Orleans, shot and killed his wife in this city to-day. His wife separated from him several years since, on account of ill-treatment. Gannon came up from New-Orleans a month or two ago, and persuaded her to come back to him. She lived with him three weeks, when she again left him. This morning Gannon went to the house where she was staying, and after some conversation with her, pulled a pistol from his pocket, placed it against his wife's breast and fired. She fell to the floor, when Gannon fired again, the bullet entering her breast the second time, and killing her instantly. Gannon has been arrested.

A TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—Julius Curl, formerly Sheriff of Hall County, Ky., engaged in a quarrel with A. M. Smith, a respectable citizen, a few days ago, which ended in Curl shooting Smith in the breast with a double-barreled shot-gun, killing him instantly. An old grudge had existed between the parties.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—This evening Michael Manning entered the residence of Peter McNamara, on Van Wert-street, who was in the room with his wife. McNamara immediately sprang upon him with a knife, and inflicted a wound in his abdomen which may prove fatal. He afterward charged Manning with coming to his house to see his wife. McNamara was arrested.

A SCHOONER IN DISTRESS.

BOSTON, July 19.—The schooner Gem, from New-York, for Manchester, was towed into Nantasket Roads to-day with her centre-board jammed. She had thrown part of her deck load of coal overboard, and the remainder into the cabin, to prevent her going head down. She will probably come up to the city for repairs.

STATE TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, July 19.—The State Temperance Committee is called to meet at the Globe Hotel of this city Friday, 25th inst., at 2 P. M. The consultation will probably result in a call for a State convention at Syracuse or Rochester in September, where it is likely that more radical measures will be adopted.

American Institute Award.

TO TILDEN & CO., New-York, for BROMO-CHLORALUM. "They consider it of value as being non-poisonous and inodorous, and can recommend it, especially for medical and general household purposes, where disinfection and deodorization is called for." Exhibition of 1872. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Wearing the dangerous wire-spring or pitiless iron finger trusses carries with it a perpetual penalty. Examine the cheap new Elastic Truss. No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit in the Trades' Savings Bank, No. 275 West Twenty-third-street. Seven per cent. interest allowed.—*Advertisement.*

CENTURY WHISKEY is purer and more reliable for medicinal use than brandy. For sale by the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Unanimous Opinion.

Those who use BURNETT'S COLOGNE pronounce it unrivaled. Sold by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

If you want the best "Elastic Truss," get POMEROY'S "Elastic Rupture-Belt." No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Saturday morning, 19th inst., ALLEN MADISON, eldest son of Joshua and Isabella Barnes, in the 12th year of his age.

Funeral on Sunday, the 20th, at 4 o'clock, from No. 216 Halsey-st., Brooklyn.

BELL.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, CHARLES J. BELL, aged 27 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BELL.—At Mott Haven, N. Y., July 17, THADDEUS BELL, aged 64.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Reformed Church, 146th-st. and 3d-av., Sunday, 20th, at 1:30 P. M.

FOOTE.—On Friday, July 18, ORRIN FOOTE, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 169 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

JOLLIE.—On Saturday, July 19, ISAAC JOLLIE, aged 42 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 30 Leroy-st., on Monday, July 21, at 1 o'clock P. M.

KENDALL.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 18, ARTEMAS KENDALL, in his 80th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 175 East 35th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M.

LINDSAY.—In Havana, Cuba, July 18, of yellow fever, MARCELLUS B. LINDSAY, aged 24 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAKE.—At Brunswick, near Troy, on Wednesday, July 16, SAMUEL B. LAKE, son of the late Hotchkiss and Elizabeth Lake.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 Morton-st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

LYON.—After a short illness, in Brooklyn, at No. 235 DeKalb-av., on Saturday, July 19, JOHN C. LYON, in his 32d year.

Funeral services will take place Tuesday, July 22, at the Pines Bridge M. E. Church, 12 M. Carriages in waiting at Mt. Kisco on arrival of the 8:25 train from New-York.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, July 19, 1873, EMILY LOUISA, daughter of Surgeon Dewitt C. Peters, United States Army, aged 8 months and 13 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her grandfather, Wm. Steutenborough, No. 156 Dean-st., Brooklyn, Monday, July 21, at 10:30 A. M.

REQUA.—Died, suddenly, July 18, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Potts, Bernardsville, Miss AMELIA P. REQUA.

Funeral on Monday at 11 A. M., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Cyrus Clark, No. 741 Fifth avenue. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, July 19, FLORENCE FINNETTA, infant daughter of Harold H. and Clara L. Roberts, aged 9 months and 14 days.

Funeral on Sunday afternoon, 20th, at 4 o'clock. Train leaves by ferry foot of 34th-st. at 1:30.

TYLER.—SUSAN M. TYLER, widow of the late Wm. Tyler, died July 18, instant, in her 84th year.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. E. Carr, No. 58 East 79th-st., near Madison-av., on Tuesday morning, 22d inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Armonk, Westchester County, for interment by the 10:40 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot, 42d-st.

VIDAL.—At St. Paul, Minn., Wednesday, July 16, 1873, First Lieut. T. C. B. VIDAL, of New-York, and Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, aged 33 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND THIRty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey streets.—Rev. WM. R. THOMPSON, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Welcome to all. Seats free.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—REV. P. L. DAVIS, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours in Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts. Strangers provided with seats.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—Dr. WM. WHITE lectures at 7:30 P. M. Subject—*What Relation Does Spiritualism Sustain to the Vital Reforms of the Age?* Conference 2:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, July 20, Rev. CHAS. H. BRIGHAM, of Ann Arbor, will preach, MORNING at 10:45, and in the EVENING at 7:45. In the evening, all seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This church will be open for divine service every SABBATH during the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. During the month of July, Prof. WM. M. BARBOUR, of Bangor, will preach.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts., Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGton-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DEWITT, Rector.—This church will be open every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10:30 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. WM. KIRKUS will preach.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON-av., corner 45th-st., Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Services TO-DAY, as usual. Rev. W. C. STITT, of Piermont, N. Y., will preach. Sabbath-school and Bible Class at 3. Prayer-meeting FRIDAY EVENING.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. MR. NIVENS, of Dobbs Ferry, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, July 20, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. W. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. SUNDAY the Rector may be expected to officiate.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st., Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. You are cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—21st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

FOURTH-STREET M. P. CHURCH, CORner of South 3d, Williamsburg, (late Attorney-street Church,) Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor, who will preach SUNDAY NIGHT, 7:45. Subject—*Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* All who have lost friends are invited. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 o'clock in the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M.; also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers especially welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—SUNDAY services as usual during the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st.; W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.; singing by a choir of children.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

HAS THE TRUMPET SOUNDED?—BISHOP SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Three Woe Trumpets of the Revelation.* Come and hear.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

O. D. WOODRUFF WILL PREACH AT THE ple Hall, No. 229 Bowery, at 10:30 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. He is a good man, and an earnest, eccentric, and interesting speaker. Come and hear.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
until the reopening of
STEINWAY HALL, in October,
EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon—
Truths for Hindered Lives.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. The services will be continued during the Summer, the pastor, Rev. D. B. JUTTEN, preaching morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

REV. GEORGE THOMAS DOWLING, OF Providence, the son of the Pastor, will preach at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach the following Sunday, July 27.

REV. R. S. HULSART WILL PREACH BY WAY of exchange with Rev. Mr. KENDRICK SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, EVENING at 7:45, at the First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Seats free.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., SUNDAY, July 20, at 11 A. M. Subject—*What Jesus Saw in the Young Ruler.*

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., OF ALBANY, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on SUNDAY, service commencing 10:30 A. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL PREACH IN the MORNING at 10:30, and in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in the Church, in 85th-st., between Lexington and 3d ava.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 48th-st.—Rev. Dr. HOPKINS, of Williams College, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10:30, by Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor; AFTERNOON at 3:30, by Rev. S. J. STEWART. Also by the Pastor in the EVENING at 7:45 in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*Love of the World.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN congregation, formerly worshiping in West 17th-st., will for the present worship in Continental Hall, south-west corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. Services by the Pastor, Rev. A. STEVENSON, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers are respectfully requested to attend.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. EWER, Rector.—During July and August the services on SUNDAYS in this Church will be as follows: Morning prayer at 9 A. M.; litany, holy communion, and sermon at 10½ A. M.; even song at 5 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) By A. W. BRADFORD, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the second advent of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—SUNDAY, 20th inst. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Service and sermon at 10:30. Sunday-school at 2:30. EVENING service, without a sermon, at 7.

SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING AT St. Luke's Hospital, 5th-av. and 54th-st.—Sermon by Rev. WILLIAM KIRKERS, and a collection for hospital charity.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Free seats. SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. MR. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. M. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, (DR. BOOTH'S,) will be open all Summer. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Prof. WM. HENRY GREEN, of Princeton, will preach during July. The church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th-st.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Service on SUNDAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. GEORGE W. COLLARD will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. WM. WYATT, of Albany, at 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed after this Sunday until about the 1st of September.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. DEMAREST, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

MODOC HISTORY.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon, Sunday, July 6, 1873.

The first occupation of Modoc soil commenced in 1858, when several men drove stock across the mountains from Shasta Valley, and pastured them at Butte Creek, close to the Cascade Range. The Modoc tribe consisted of several bands, one of which made its home on Butte Creek, under a chief named Ike. Soon after the cattle were driven there the Indians appeared and made a complaint that their country was being occupied, their grass and water used, and they wanted something for it. One of the Dorris brothers, named Carlos, went over to see Ike, and had a long talk about the matter. He was an adept at dealing with Indians, and made all things satisfactory to the Modocs on very easy terms. A treaty was made in favor of several of the stock men, and for the payment of a trivial subsidy the Modocs were to grant pasturage and be friendly, and even to help watch the cattle, and each party stipulated that they would not be responsible for the acts of other persons of their own race. Dorris said there were lots of bad whites, and Ike said he knew of lots of bad Indians, and they mutually agreed that no responsibility should attach in case of misconduct by outsiders. Probably there never was a more politic agreement made with Indians than the one above stated, and the fact is remarkable in connection with Modoc history, because they are considered the most treacherous of all Indian tribes, and yet this arrangement, made seventeen years ago, was never broken, and Dorris remains yet in the Modoc country, and testifies that the Modocs have kept their part of it as well as he has his. A few years after this the treaty was modified, and the privileges of settlers enlarged. Four settlers, including Fairchild and Dorris, made an arrangement, that was committed to writing, by which the range was enlarged and they were permitted to settle upon the favorite waters of Cottonwood and Hot Creeks, the very home of one of the most important Modoc bands. During all this while, and even after the present war opened, the Modocs professed the greatest kindness for their old acquaintances, urging them to take no active part in battles for fear the Modocs would kill them. Scar-faced Charley said if they wanted to see the fighting they could choose some elevated, out-of-the-way place, and need not fear being hurt.

Very soon after these men came into the country others followed, who refused to make any terms. At that time the Indian title was perfect, and they claimed their right to be paid for pasturage. How easy it was to deal with them may be seen from the statement made by Fairchild that all he ever gave them would not exceed $400 in value. Difficulty arose between the new-comers and the Indians. Ike killed a beef to secure pay, and then rode up to the cabin where the settlers were "forted," and ordered them to leave the country, and one of them, named Rosencrans, shot him dead. Scar Face was of the Battle Creek band, and he was wounded at the same time. The result was that the one who killed Ike left the country; those who remained paid Ike's relations something to indemnify them for his loss, and agreed upon terms for their own stay that were reasonable enough, and seem to have been fulfilled without any further difficulty.

There were only a few settlers in the portion of Modoc territory lying south of the Oregon line up to the time of the late war. Those were men who owned large ranches, and had hundreds and thousands of horses and cattle, and who made no fuss at a hundred head or so of stock being killed and eaten each year by the Indians, though of course they did not do it openly. Fairchild thinks he alone may have lost that number annually. There were only a few water-courses in that part of California, and four or five men seem to have occupied a territory as large as a German principality. The Indians found them little to their disadvantage, and the vaqueros employed on these great ranches were of a class that assimilated more nearly to the Modocs than the white race generally.

North of the California line, in Oregon, was all of Lost River, Langell's Valley and most of the good land on Tule Lake. It was land of a different character, too, from that of California, more inviting for settlement and open for cultivation. So along the alluvial bottoms and valley stretches that bordered Tule Lake and Lost River there were many settlements made in the last three years, mostly by people of small means, with small bands of cattle, and who could not afford to be as useful and liberal to the Modocs as the great California rancheros and stock-raisers who occupied Modoc land south of the Oregon line. Of course the Modocs found the thick settlement of the Oregonians more in their way than the few ranches of the Californians, and were prejudiced against those persons who occupied their favorite bottom lands, where the camas and apaw harvests were gathered, especially as these last settlers could not afford to be very liberal to them as original claimants of the soil.

Then, too, the people of Oregon traded naturally at Jacksonville, that being the nearest point, and an easy road leads from Linkville over the ranges to the West, while the lower part of the Modoc country as naturally finds a market due west at Yreka. The Californians and Oregonians are not overloving toward each other, and the California influence having the first chance for appreciation, it was only natural that the Modocs should be annoyed at the Oregon settlements. They complained to Dorris and Fairchild of the settlements in Langell's Valley and on Tule Lake, and were told that they had sold their lands to the Government, and so had given the settlers the fullest right to come there.

MODOC CAUSES FOR COMPLAINT.

I have carefully investigated the charges made by the Modocs, and which received such credence that the Peace Commission was based partly on them, that the Modocs were ill-used on the reservation, and were annoyed by their hereditary enemies, the Klamaths. When they were on the reservation they were well fed, and the testimony of old Chief Sconches and two of his sub-chiefs is that they had an abundance, and his portion of the tribe were fully satisfied. The Klamaths, who received even less, express themselves as having had an abundance. As to the hereditary enmity with the Klamaths, they were originally one people, have always intermarried, and the mother of old Chief Sconches and Sconches John was a Klamath woman: they have never had any more difficulty than would sometimes arise between two bands of Modocs, and about one-third of the Modocs remain upon the reserve upon as friendly terms with the Klamaths as with each other. The charge falls entirely to the ground that the Modocs have any cause of complaint, except that the ratification of the treaty was unreasonably delayed, and its provisions not carried out for three years. They may also have received too exalted an idea as to the advantages they would enjoy under it, but I find no cause to charge the agents of the Indian Department with blame, or to accuse the Klamaths with ill-treatment of the Modocs. They found fault with the land allotted them, and were told to select any portion of the reservation they chose for residence and occupation, as it was as much theirs as any one else's to claim and use. The last excuse for Modoc inconsistency and falsehood is that they were devotedly attached to their own country. Such devotion and attachment to the land of their fathers and their own birth-land, and such heroic defense of their claim to occupy it forever, goes some ways toward excusing even such treachery and falsehood as Modocs have been guilty of.

CAUSES OF THE WAR.

The charge has been made and repeated that this war was brought on by individuals who had an interest in forcing the Indians upon the reservation, and who precipitated war to advance their own interests. I do not learn of any individuals who had such interests, or had any such power or opportunity to advance them. The Modocs were brought on the reservation in the Fall of 1869, and left it in the Spring. Ever since that time peaceable negotiation has been employed to induce them to return. Complaint against them was made by many citizens, who asked for protection, and Col. Otis, with a force of cavalry, was sent to them. He investigated the charges and recommended the removal of the Modocs to the reservation. About a year ago the Government ordered that they should be put on the reservation, and force used if necessary. Superintendent Odenal, of Oregon, came here; sent a commission to attempt a peaceful negotiation for removal; was insulted by Capt. Jack—as was every one who before had attempted to talk to him, and finding all peaceful efforts useless, he made a requisition on the district commander and turned the matter over to the military. Everything was done in accordance with orders received from Washington, and the agent and employes of the Klamath Agency have only followed positive instructions. The war was brought on by the Modocs themselves, who, after years of entreaty, deliberately and persistently refused to comply with the stipulations of the treaty. They were, undoubtedly, strengthened in their course by injudicious advice given them at Yreka, where a very few persons seem to have taken special interest in Modoc affairs, and have volunteered advice that has conflicted with the interests of the Government. The proof of this is found in letters exhibited by Capt. Jack in handwriting that is well known. Capt. Jack has said for years past that he had no friends in Oregon, but his friends were in Yreka, and he acted on their advice. Under this pretense he has denied the authority of the agent here, and of the Superintendent. He even carries a written certificate from his Yreka "tyee" or chief, that he was chief of the Modocs, and when the soldiers were endeavoring to arrest him for the murder of a reservation Indian in cold blood, he fled to Yreka, and got a certificate, signed "E. Steele," saying that Indians should be allowed to settle their own affairs in their own way, and white men should not interfere. The same individual, who thus took upon him the authority to say Jack could murder at will Indians promised protection by treaty, has constantly been quoted by the Modocs as advising them not to go on the reservation.

HOMESTEADS FOR INDIANS.

At the very time the Government order was out for removal of Modocs to the reserve, Mr. Steele, a Yreka lawyer of fair repute and good practice, was advising them to enter land on Lost River, pay taxes, and become American citizens to avoid being placed on the reservation. One story is that he finally became disgusted with Modoc exactions, and gave up the job, and another is that the Modocs finally concluded they did not "want any white man's law" in theirs, which one of the prospective citizens was heard to remark as a white man rode past his camp on Lost River. Of course the citizens of Yreka were not to blame for the injudicious conduct of a few, for the most of them found the Modoc horde a nuisance, and the city laws excluded their camps from the limits. The expenses of the proposed homesteads' location were to be raised by a tax, and the council proposed to levy it as follows: Infants and dogs, twenty-five cents each; children and saddles, fifty cents; boys, seventy-five cents; men, women, horses, and guns, $1; women of ill-repute, $2. This tax on lost virtue would have doubtless realized more than any one other item.

The Modoc question has assumed many interesting phases, and it is well enough to give them all. The civilized world will be delighted to hear that at the very instant the war commenced, these interesting savages were on the point of becoming American citizens—of denouncing savage ways and stepping over the threshold of civilization. No one can doubt their qualifications, for it seems they were properly passed upon, and the record of murder, mutilation, and falsehood, the deeds of treachery and atrocity, and their artistic operations with the scalping-knife, teach us what a loss American society received when Capt. Jack, Sconches John, Hooker Jim, The Curly Headed Doctor, et al., One Eyed Dixie and Artena Chakas, Jack's wives and sister, to say nothing of the Wild Girl, and some others whose names are not delicate enough to introduce into genteel narrative, were in this untimely manner shut out beyond its pale.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

THE LAKES—HISTORICAL AND REVOLUTIONARY REMINISCENCES.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SCHUYLER'S LAKE, OTSEGO COUNTY, Monday, July 14, 1873.

On entering Cherry Valley from the east, the view presented to the eye is exceedingly picturesque. The valley, in which the village is situated, lies some 1,400 feet above tide-water. On the east a range of highlands stretches along and terminates about three miles north-east of the village. This range is a spur of the Catskills, some points of which rise to an elevation of even 1,000 feet above the valley, or 2,400 feet above tide-water. The first great Western turnpike constructed from Albany into the interior of the State—penetrating the old military track—winds along the northern end of this mountain range, and nearly midway up it. From this point the valley of the Mohawk is seen for a great distance, stretched out like a map. The road then passes through a gorge of another small spur of the same mountains, and there commences its descent into the vale of Cherry Valley. The valley is about a mile in width at the village, and extends in a south-western direction to the junction of Cherry Valley Creek with the Susquehanna, sixteen miles off. There is probably no section of the State which refreshes the eye with a richer or more beautiful foliage. The original forest trees were large, and clad in a rich garniture; but during the Revolution, in the Autumn of 1778, a band of tories and Indians, under the command of Walter N. Butler and Brant, fell upon the village—the former being greater savages than the latter—and completely destroyed it. Those who did not fall by the tomahawk were carried into captivity, where they remained for several years. On their return, they found many fields, which had been cleared a short time previous to the war, covered with a large growth of young trees, principally of the rock or sugar maple. These saplings were suffered to grow; and by this means some of the most beautiful orchards of this useful tree were formed that can be found in the State. In some of these maple groves not a tree of any other description can be found. On the east, north, and west of the village, the land rises to a considerable elevation, and on all sides the rising ground is dotted over with these elegant trees. A mile north of the village the Cherry Valley Creek takes its rise in a spring, and at a distance of only a few rods further north, a spring forms the head of yet another stream, which discharges its waters into the Mohawk, the waters of the former reaching the Atlantic through Chesapeake Bay, and the latter through the Bay of New-York.

The name of the town and valley was derived from the quantity of the wild cherry-tree growing in the forests at the time of its discovery. The town was settled in 1740. Its original white planters were, a portion of them, Scotch, and they were, in general, far more respectable than pioneers are apt to be. The place was early distinguished for the morality and the patriotism of its inhabitants. They settled a clergyman at an early day, and the first literary institution founded west of Albany was established in this place. The father of the late John Wells, so eminent at the Bar of New-York, resided here when John Wells himself was born. The entire family, John alone excepted—he having been absent at the time from school—was cut off in the invasion above referred to, although Brant did all in his power to save them.

The great tide of travel which formerly poured through toward the West has been diverted by the greater facilities of the railroad, and the valley now presents a scene of quiet and grateful repose. As one descends from the east the eye rests with delight upon the green meadows, the rich forests, the cosy village dwellings—generally painted white, with green Venetian window-blinds—the farm-houses, the village churches, all spread out and reposing quietly at one's feet.

It was toward the close of the day that I took my departure from this now sequestered place, the beauty and stillness of which would have inspired a pensive muse like that of Gray. For a time my course was along the base of the hills, on the western side of the valley; but leaving this we inclined to the right, and entered a fine variegated country of hill and dale toward the more considerable village of Cooperstown. The evening was too far advanced to allow of much enjoyment of the wild and picturesque scenery which greets the eye on approaching the sources of the Susquehanna; but as the mountain shadows began to stretch darkly over us, and the dusky twilight deepened into night, a burning field of felled timber, on the side of one of the hills, a few miles off, presented a scene partaking of the sublime and beautiful.

Cooperstown, situated at the foot of the beautiful Otsego Lake, was the camp-ground of Gen. Clinton, when on his way to join the forces of Gen. Sullivan in his expedition against the Six Nations in 1779. A dam was thrown across the outlet of the lake, by means of which a body of water was collected between the mountains sufficient to float the army in a flotilla of batteaux down the river to the rendezvous. Great was the terror of the Indians below at such an unexpected flood rolling down upon them in the Summer, and great the devastation of their property.

Although a chain of settlers had planted themselves across from the Mohawk, through the valley of the Unadilla and Butternut creeks, from the Mohawk to the Susquehanna before the Revolutionary war, yet those settlements were miles distant toward the West, and it was not until 1790 that a settlement was begun at Cooperstown. The enterprising pioneer was William Cooper, (father of the novelist,) a respectable mechanic of New-Jersey, who had several large tracts of land confided to his agency. Being a man of sound judgment and much force of character, he accumulated a handsome fortune, rose to some official distinction, and went to Congress in the days of Federalism. He died in 1809, and his estate rapidly melted away. In selecting the site for the town that was to bear his name, he showed his good taste. There are few more beautiful localities than the plain upon which it stands, directly upon the broken margin of the lake, and embosomed between two noble ranges of hills, one of which, on the north-eastern side, swells to the magnitude of a mountain. The lake is nine miles long by, perhaps, two in breadth. The water is cold and abounds in fish. The late Samuel F. B. Morse, several years ago, painted the landscape for the late George Clark, and it long hung on the walls of his villa, some six miles above the outlet of the lake on its eastern shore.

My course from Cooperstown was west four miles to Oaks Creek—a considerable stream, upon which there are many mills and manufactories of various kinds—thence north along the wooded valley of the creek to its source, the Caniaderaga, commonly called Schuyler's Lake. It was cold and damp, with a heavy fog. But the sun had risen, and flushed the crests of the hills, and the clouds began to disappear as we crossed the outlet of the lake, over the bosom of which, however, the mist yet hung thick and heavy and milky white. Half an hour afterward this sea of mist began to move in gentle currents, till presently it broke into many a graceful wreath, and, rolling softly away, disclosed, as it ascended the hill sides, the clear surface of the lake, bright and refreshing. This lovely sheet of water is only six miles long, and cannot boast of such commanding scenery as the Otsego; but it is surrounded by a fertile country, rich in farms and orchards, meadows and woodland, and is really a charming spot.

J. M. C.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Company H, Twenty-eighth Regiment, elected Alois Köhler Second Lieutenant.

The officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment enjoyed a reunion on Thursday evening. Capt. Koch was "mine host."

Major Fred. Karcher's battalion of sharp-shooters, composed of the best marksmen in the Thirty-second Regiment, have postponed their excursion on account of the parade of the regiment next month.

The delinquents of Capt. Kreuscher's Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh Brigade, were tried on Wednesday evening by Col. Roehr.

Germain Metternich Post, No. 122, Grand Army of the Republic, appointed Comrades Nolten, Buhrman, and Karcher to make arrangements for the coming encampment. Probably all the members and their families will take part in the excursion.

Lieut. Joseph Lentilhon has been elected Captain of Company K, Seventh Regiment, vice Lindsay R. Richardson, deceased; Second Lieut. Bacon to be First Lieutenant, vice Lentilhon, and Sergt. Iselin to be Second Lieutenant, vice Bacon.

An informal meeting was held on the 14th inst., at Irving Hall, by the officers of the Second Brigade for the purpose of taking measures to erect a suitable monument over the grave of their late General, L. Burger. Two thousand five hundred dollars have already been subscribed.

Charges have been preferred against Capt. H. Ring, Company C; Capt. John Gray, Company E; Capt. J. C. Badriay, Company K; Capt. H. Schmidt, Company H; Lieut. Aug. Maynald, commanding Company F, all of the Eleventh Regiment, for having left the regimental column with their respective companies, on the 4th inst.

William Gray Wise, of Auburn, has been commissioned by Gov. Dix, Inspector of the Twenty-third Brigade of National Guards, S. N. Y., with rank of Major, vice Major E. A. Thomas, resigned.

The grand topic of conversation among the members of the Seventy-first Regiment for weeks past has been in reference to their trip to New-Haven. The greatest enthusiasm exists among the officers and members, and it is expected that on this occasion the regiment will parade 400 men, besides full band of forty pieces, and drum corps of thirty men. While in New-Haven the regiment will be the guests of the Second Connecticut and the city authorities, who promise them one of the finest receptions ever accorded any visiting military organization. The programme of the trip is as follows: The regiment will assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform, with knapsacks, and overcoats rolled thereon, at 1:30 P. M., Thursday, July 24. They will then proceed to special steamer, the Continental, and arrive at New-Haven at 8:30 P. M. They will then be received and entertained by the Second Connecticut. On Friday the regiment (in fatigue uniform) will proceed to Savin Rock, partake of a clam-bake, and have a drill. In the afternoon they return to New-Haven, don the full-dress uniform, and have a dress-parade on the Green. In the evening the Seventy-first Band, under Prof. Eben, give a grand concert on the Green, which will, for this occasion, be brilliantly illuminated. On Saturday the Second Connecticut escort the Seventy-first to the Green, where a grand review of both regiments, with Col. Vose as Brigadier General, will be held before Gov. Ingersoll, Mayor Lewis, and other dignitaries, after which they will make a street-parade. The Seventy-first embark for home in the afternoon, arriving in New-York early Saturday evening. That the regiment will present a fine appearance and reflect credit on New-York State and City there is not a question of doubt. The field, staff and honorary staff who parade on this occasion are: Col. R. Vose, Lieut. Col. H. C. Lockwood, Major T. L. Raymond, Quartermaster B. J. Gulbert, Commissary C. Shade; Surgeons, Drs. Bryant and Hunter; Aides, Capt. H. K. White, Col. H. Rockafellar, Lieut. G. A. J. Norman, and Major Rodenstein.

The Veterans of 1812 will have a grand picnic at Sultzer's Park on Monday, the 28th inst.

The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Troy, N. Y., on the 23d, 24th, and 25th insts. The encampment will assemble at 12 o'clock noon on the 23d inst. at Harmony Hall. Head-quarters will be established at the American House. The head-quarters of the Grand Army of the Republic in this City are at No. 33 East Seventeenth-street. They are open daily at 5 o'clock, and Col. Perley will be found in attendance.

The Minnesota militia propose to have a reunion on the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, (Dec. 15,) either at St. Paul or some other place.

The total force of the Canadian militia is 30,144 men. They are provided with the same arms as those used by the regulars—Snider carbines and breech-loading rifles.

Lieut. Col. William E. Van Wyck is commanding the Sixth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., as Col. Sterry has received a four months' furlough.

STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK.

Eighteen hundred and nineteen persons were arrested by the police last week. During the past week there were reported 895 deaths, 482 births, and 129 marriages, showing an increase of 295 deaths, and a decrease of 4 births and 70 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. The great increase in the deaths is due to excessive infantile mortality. The number of deaths in the corresponding week of 1872 was 894. There was but one case of small-pox reported in the City during the week. Fire Marshal Sheldon reports 24 fires for the week ending at 8 A. M. yesterday, involving a loss of $8,515; insurance, $94,865. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Sparks from forge, 1; carelessness of workman smoking, 1; igniting of kindling-wood on forge, 1; boys setting fire to straw, 1; window curtains taking fire from gas-light, 1; foul chimneys, 5; explosion of kerosene lamp, 1; escaped gas igniting, 1; carelessness in using matches, 3; sparks from furnace setting fire to jute, 1; hams falling on grate, 1; children playing with matches, 2; upsetting tinsmith's furnace, 1; carelessness of occupant with candle, 1; rubbish taking fire accidentally, 1; heat from baker's oven in adjoining building, 1; bed taking fire from lighted candle, 1.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL ASYLUMS.

There are now four national asylums for disabled soldiers, situated at Augusta, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis. Last year the Government cared for disabled soldiers as follows:

At the Central branch	2,426
At the Southern branch	538
At the North-western branch	871
At the Eastern branch	797
By out-of-door relief	98
Total	4,730

This shows an increase of 322 men in the various branches over the number provided for in 1871. The current expenses of the branches during the year 1872 have been:

Central branch	$199,136 68
North-western branch	82,843 10
Eastern branch	86,094 60
Southern branch	62,923 17
Total	$431,047 55

There were 179 deaths during the year: At the Central 101, at the North-western 40, at the Southern 16, and at the Eastern 22; a slight increase over the number for 1871.

WEATHER FOR THE WEEK.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at noon yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.020 inches; maximum at 9 A. M. July 13, 30.324 inches; minimum at 4 A. M. July 18, 29.756 inches; range, .568 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.8°; maximum at 4 P. M. July 15, 90°; minimum at 9 P. M. July 18, 60.5°; range, 29.5°. Remarks—July 15, rain from 1:30 A. M. to 2:30 A. M., amount of water, .02 inch; July 17, rain from 0 h. 30 m. P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .52 inch; July 18, rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 2 A. M., amount of water, .02 inch; July 18, rain from 8:45 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water, .23 inch; July 19, rain from 5 A. M. to 8:15 A. M., amount of water, .01 inch; total amount of water for week, .80 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,187 miles.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	West. Union	89¾	100	N. Y. C. & H.	104¼
200	do	89⅝	1000	do	104
800	do	89¾	200	Harlem	128½
200	do c.	89⅝	500	L. S. & Mich. S.	93⅞
700	do	89⅝	200	do b3.	93¾
200	Pacific Mail	37⅝	300	do	93¾
200	do c.	37¾	100	St. Paul	53½
400	do	37¾	100	do	53¼
300	Union Pacific	28½	100	M. & St. P. Pref.	74¾
200	do c.	28½	200	North-west	70⅞
300	do s3.	28½	100	Rock Island	111¼
100	do	28½	100	do s3.	111¼
800	Erie	58⅝	100	do	111⅛
800	do	58¾	700	do	111¼
100	do	58⅞	100	Toledo & Wab. c.	71½
200	do	59¼	400	Ohio & Miss.	40⅝
200	do c.	59½	300	do	40⅝
100	do	59¼	500	do	40¾
300	do	59⅜	100	do b30.	40¾
100	do	59¼	100	C. & C. I. C.	32⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, C. b60.	55	400	Erie	62¼
10,000	S. C. 6s, n. J. & J.	15	600	do c.	62⅜
1,000	Lou. 6s, old	51	300	do	62⅜
2,000	N. Y. S. Bounty		200	do	62¼
	L. Coup.	106½	100	do	62⅛
3,000	Missouri 6s	94	200	do	62¾
3,000	B'lyn 6s P. L.	92¼	500	do	61½
5,000	Erie 1st c.	103¼	500	do	61⅝
2,000	Mich. S'n 2d	98¾	500	do	61½
3,000	Mich. S'n S. F.	105	300	do	61⅝
1,000	C., P'lle & A. c.	97¾	400	do	61½
2,000	St. Louis Div.	92½	600	do	61⅝
1,000	Union P. 1st.	81¾	200	do	61½
1,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	70¾	200	do	62⅛
2,000	O. & Miss. Con.		800	do	61½
	S. F.	92½	100	do	61¾
1,000	C. P. g. bs. b. c.	100⅝	100	do	61⅝
5,000	C., C. & I. C.		100	do	61⅞
	2d. bet. call.	72	400	do	61¾
1,000	T., Peo. & W. I.		100	do	62
	W. div.	90½	200	do c.	62¾
1,000	Bur. C. & M. 1st.	88	500	do	62
2,000	Can. Sou. 1st.	89¾	100	do c.	62⅝
2,000	D., L. & W. cvt.		200	Harlem. bet. call.	129
	bet. call	101	100	do b3.	129
6	Bk. of Commerce	114	35	Lake S. & M. So.	94
10	Bank of Republic	111	50	do	93⅞
10	Ger. Am. Bank	103	25	do b. c. b. 3.	93¾
50	do	102½	500	do s3.	93¾
50	do	102¾	500	do	93¾
600	West. U. b. c. s3.	89½	400	do s3.	93⅝
800	do	89½	200	do	93¾
200	do c.	89½	600	do	93⅝
200	do	89½	500	do	93½
300	do s3.	89⅝	100	do	93⅝
100	do b3.	89⅜	100	do	93¾
200	do	89¼	200	do b3.	93⅞
500	do	89⅛	100	do	93¾
100	do b3.	89⅛	100	do s3.	93⅝
200	do c.	89⅛	700	do	93⅝
1400	do	89⅛	100	Panama b. c.	111¾
400	do	89¼	100	do	111⅞
100	do b3.	89⅜	100	do	112
500	do	89⅜	50	do	111⅝
400	do	89½	200	do	112
600	do	89	100	do	112¼
600	do	88⅞	400	do	113
100	do	89	300	Union Pac. b. c.	28¾
100	no	89⅛	100	do	28¼
600	do	89	100	do c.	28⅜
100	Pac. Mail b. c. s.	37⅞	100	do	28¼
100	do c.	37⅝	100	do b3.	28½
100	do b3.	37¾	700	do	28⅜
300	do	37⅝	100	do s3.	28⅜
100	do s3.	37⅝	10	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	88
1200	do b3.	37¾	200	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	70¾
10	American Ex. b. c.	63½	200	do c.	70⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c. c.	104	100	do b3.	70½
100	do c.	103⅞	100	do	70½
300	do	103⅞	600	Rock Island b. c.	111¼
300	do s3.	103⅞	100	do b3.	111¼
400	do s3.	103¾	100	do	111¼
500	do	103¾	200	do s10.	111⅛
300	Erie bet. call.	59⅝	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	53¼
800	do	59⅝	200	do	53⅛
600	do	59¾	200	do	53
700	do	59⅞	100	do	52⅞
600	do	60	400	T. W. & W. b. c.	71½
100	do c.	60	200	do c.	71½
100	do	60⅛	100	do s3.	71¼
200	do c.	60¼	200	do	71⅛
500	do	60½	100	B., H. & Erie b. c.	2⅞
200	do c.	60½	50	N. Y., N. H. & Hd.	135½
900	do	60⅝	50	Chic. & Alt.	109
400	do	60¾	12	do bet. call.	109
200	do	60⅞	20	Rome & Watert'n.	83
200	do	60¾	200	H. & St. Jo.	41
25	do	60	300	do bc.	41
500	do	60⅝	500	At. & Pac. pf. b. c.	25¼
200	do	61	200	do	25½
200	do c.	61⅜	300	Ohio & M. b. c.	40¾
200	do	61⅜	300	do c.	40⅝
200	do	61½	200	do b3.	40⅞
100	do c.	61¾	100	do	40¾
1000	do	61¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32⅝
200	do	61⅞	100	do	32¼
200	do	62	400	do	32⅜
300	do	62¼	200	do	32½
300	do	62⅛			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$4,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '68 b. c. 118¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union	89⅛	200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	103⅞
500	do	89¼	300	Pittsburg	88½
100	do b3.	89⅜	100	Erie Railway	64
200	do	89⅜	100	do	63½
100	Pac. Mail	37¾	200	do	63¼
100	do c.	37⅞	400	do	63¾
100	do	37⅞	200	North-western	70½
100	Erie Railway c.	63½	100	Rock Island	111¼
500	do	62⅜	100	St. Paul	52¾
400	do	62¾	100	do	52⅞
700	do	63	200	St. Paul Pref.	74¾
100	do	63¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	71⅝
200	do	63½	700	do	71½
200	do	63¼	300	do	71⅝
100	do c.	65	50	Chi., B. & Q.	98⅜
200	Lake Shore b3.	93⅝	100	Atlan. & Pac. Pf.	25½
400	do	93⅝	100	do s3.	25½
100	do	93⅜	100	Ohio & Miss.	40¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	West. Union b. c.	89½	700	Lake Shore b. c.	93¾
200	do	89⅜	500	Union Pacific b. c.	28½
100	do c.	89⅜	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.	70¾
200	do	89½	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	83¼
600	do	89⅝	100	Chi. & R. I. b. c.	111⅜
100	Pacific Mail b. c.	38	500	T., W. & W. b. c.	71⅝
300	do	37⅞	100	do b3.	71⅞
100	United States Ex.	72	100	do	72
100	do	72¼	500	do	72⅛
300	Erie Railway	64	100	do s3.	72⅛
100	do c.	64¾	100	do b3.	72¼
100	do bet. call	63⅞	200	do	72¼
100	do	63¾	800	do	72⅜
300	do	63½	600	do	72½
100	do	63¼	500	do	72⅝
100	do	63	100	Mil. & St. P. b. c.	53
200	do	63⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	74½
10	Mich. Central	93¼	13	New-Jersey	121
200	do	93	20	N. Y., N. H. & H.	135½
6	Erie Pref.	72	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	40⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 O'CLOCK.

$5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87.	93	200	Erie Railway	64½
100	Md. Coal	22½	100	Union Pacific	28⅝
600	W. Un. Tel.	89¾	100	do	28¾
900	do	89⅞	100	do	28⅞
600	do	90	2700	do	29
500	do	90⅛	1300	do	29⅛
200	do s3.	90⅛	100	do s3.	29
300	do b3.	90¼	400	do	29
1600	do	90¼	100	do b3.	29
500	Harlem	129	100	Rock Island	111⅜
400	do	129½	300	do b3.	111½
200	Pac. Mail	38	100	do	111½
500	do	38	900	do	111⅝
600	do	38⅜	100	St. Paul	53¼
100	do	38¼	200	North-west'n. b3.	71¼
200	do	38	200	do b3.	71⅛
300	do s3.	38¼	200	do	71
100	do b3.	38⅜	100	do	71⅛
1100	do	38⅜	500	do b3.	71¼
100	U. S. Ex. x.	71½	200	do	71⅜
100	do x.	71⅞	700	do	71⅛
300	do	72	100	do b3.	71⅜
100	do	72¼	100	do	71⅜
50	Panama	113	100	do	71¼
100	Erie c.	63⅞	200	North-w'n. Pf.	83½
100	do	63⅜	100	do	83¾
200	do	63½	500	Tol. & Wab.	72½
100	do c.	64	1000	do	72⅜
300	do	63¾	600	do b3.	72½
200	do	63⅝	1500	do	72½
100	do c.	64⅛	500	do	72⅝
400	do	63⅞	1000	do	72½
700	do b3.	64	100	do s3.	72½
100	do	64⅝	500	do	72⅝
100	do	64⅞	300	do	72¾
1800	do	65	100	do b3.	72⅞
300	do	65¼	500	do s3.	72⅞
900	do	65½	100	do	72⅝
500	do	65	300	Han. & St. Jo.	41
100	N. Y. C. & H.	104	300	Ohio & Miss.	40⅞
100	do	103⅞	200	do	41
500	do b5.	104	500	do	41¼
1300	do	104	100	C., C. & I. C.	32⅝
13	Lake Shore	93½	100	do	32⅞
200	do b3.	93⅞	100	do s3.	32⅝
200	do s3.	93¾	300	do b3.	33
200	do	93¾	400	do	33
600	do b3.	93⅞	600	do	33⅛
500	do	93⅞	900	do	33¼
200	do b3.	94	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b3.	26
100	do	93¾			

SATURDAY, July 19—P. M.

The Bank return shows $2,384,400 loss on the Gold Notes Averages, due to the shipments of Gold to Europe, while the Treasury has taken in for Customs nearly as much as the sales from the Treasury on Thursday, and the payments of the week on Gold Interest account.

In other Departments of the Bank movement the Loans increase $1,703,600; the Greenbacks increase $542,600, and the general line of Deposits is up $1,289,500.

The sales of Gold to-day are much the same as yesterday, 115⅞@116 ₱ cent. The shipment in American Gold Coin of the day was $1,000,000 for account of the *Bull* clique in the Gold Room. The Bills drawn against the shipment were sold in good part, yesterday, at 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. sight, London, and 109@109⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, leaving a loss of ⅜@½ ₱ cent. on the operation, which these enterprising young speculators hope to make up by the "effect" of the movement on the Gold speculation. For the Exchange made yesterday, at the concession noticed, there was a good demand, and the market for this day's mail steamer left off somewhat firm.

Money closed 4@5 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on Mercantile paper of short date and first-class names.

The Street is on a broad grin to-day on a sharp and very incisive "corner" in Erie Stock, as unexpected to, as it is richly deserved by, the smart sellers *short* in this and the London market for the past few days. It is not certainly known who projected the *coup*, but the sufferings of the *Bearish* gentlemen, who, under the inspiration of Mr. Jay Gould and his following, believed that "Erie must go down," sold their contracts to deliver thousands and tens of thousands of Shares at whatever they could get for them, either at home, or by Cable in London, amount to *six* or *eight* ₱ cent. in the last twenty-four hours. There was a story started that Mr. Drew, so long under the North-west cloud of last Winter, had suddenly turned up to punish his quondam friend, Jay Gould, on Erie, but there was little plausibility for this interpretation of an affair which we have reason to suppose has enlisted the shrewdness of more than one of the German-American firms of the Street. The Stock opened at 58⅝ ₱ cent. and sold up to 65⅝ ₱ cent. The extreme difference of seven ₱ cent. was arrived after two o'clock, and the quotation left off about 65 ₱ cent.

On the General Share list the speculation appeared somewhat tame in the early part of the day, the weakest Stock being Western Telegraph, as compared with the excitement of Friday morning, when some of the *Bears* rushed in to cover their *shorts* at 91@91¼ ₱ cent. The Stock sold down to 89@88⅞ ₱ cent., but with the advance in the New-York and Western Roads recovered in the Afternoon to 90@90¼ ₱ cent. There was a strong feeling as the Stock Exchange adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M., and the following quotations were made as compared with Friday Afternoon:

Closing Quotations—JULY 19.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119¼	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	118⅞
American Gold	115⅞	116
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	104
Chicago and Rock Island	111¼	111⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅛	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅛	74⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	40⅞	41
Western Union Telegraph	89⅞	90⅞
Erie	58⅞	64⅞
Union Pacific	28⅛	29
Lake Shore	94	93⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	32⅝	33¼
Toledo and Wabash	71⅛	72⅛
Harlem	128⅛	129¼
Atlantic and Pacific	25½	26⅛
North-west	71	71¼
Missouri Pacific	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	40⅞	41

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Holland, for London—16,791 bushels Corn, 1,308 bbls. Resin, 46,791 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bags Gambia, 1,968 bbls. Flour, 332 hhds. Tobacco, 620 pkgs. Tea, 126 bbls. Pork, 150 cases Canned Goods, 334 pkgs. Drugs, 162 bales Hops, 800 boxes Corn, 11 pkgs. Furs.

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—3,000 Staves, 130 boxes Bacon, 32 pkgs. Provisions, 24,679 bushels Corn, 21,033 boxes Cheese, 84 pkgs. Butter, 31,164 bushels Wheat, 500 bales Cotton.

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—719 bales Cotton, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 40 hhds. Tobacco, 1 case Sewing-machines.

By the steamer City of Montreal, for Liverpool—1,199 boxes Bacon, 48 tcs. Pork, 70 cases Canned Goods, 1,672 bales Cotton, 17,890 boxes Cheese, 153 boxes Hams, 28 tcs. Bellies, 5 bbls. Shoulders, 5,000 bushels Corn, 5 bbls. Bladders, 49 pkgs. Butter, 116 boxes Meat.

By the steamer India, for Glasgow—231 bbls. Resin, 550 bags Oil-cake, 8,812 boxes Cheese, 44,964 bushels Wheat, 55 hhds. Tobacco, 694 boxes Bacon, 58 tcs. Lard, 300 boxes Corn, 1,155 bbls. Flour, 2,400 Staves, 48 pkgs. Butter, 10 boxes Clocks, 77 bbls. Pork, 22 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer Earl of Lonsdale, for Queenstown—60,741 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Constantine, for London—23,542 bushels Wheat, 9 cases Nails, 603 cases Can Goods, 237 pkgs. Tobacco, 10 cases Hubs, 306 bbls. Resin, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 973 cases Clocks, 115 cases Clothes-pins, 111 pkgs. Roots, 1,780 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the bark T. K. Weldon, for Sagua—2,290 Shooks and Hoops, 25,000 Hoops, 150 empty Hogsheads.

By the steamer Deutschland, for Bremen—56 pkgs. Stones, 8 bags Ore, 100 boxes Borax, 300 tcs. Lard, 84 boxes Bacon, 5 bales Furs, 142 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 223 hhds. Tobacco, 106 cases Spermaceti, 5 cases Tobacco, 16,078 bushels Rye, 120 bbls. Syrup, 6 cases Machinery, 193 bales Tobacco, 174 sacks Ore, 5 Buffalo Heads, 50 bales Wool, 3 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Beef, 178 pkgs. Agricultural Implements.

By steamer Humboldt, for Stettin—365 hhds. Tallow, 630 bbls. Hides, 1,927 bbls. Resin, 2 pkgs. Skins, 500 bags Clover-seed, 600 tcs. Lard, 1,897 boxes Starch, 180 bbls. Apples, 1,000 bushels Rye, 2,406 Hides, 384 boxes Bacon, 7,209 bushels Corn, 10 logs Walnut, 47 logs Maple, 105 logs Furniture Wood.

By the bark Armonia, for Gloucester—24,400 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Riverside, for Bristol—51,402 bushels Wheat, 1,760 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bags Oil-cake.

By ship Centaur, for Liverpool—635 hhds. Tallow, 221 hhds. Tobacco, 5,330 bushels Wheat, 29,302 bushels Corn, 500 Oars, 9,600 Staves, 548 bales Cotton, 90 tons Oil-cake.

By the bark Victor, for Stettin—2,471 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Fridtjof, for Havre—38,250 bushels Wheat, 30 hhds. Tobacco, 2 boxes Tobacco, 27 bales Hides.

By the bark Ercole, for Rotterdam—29,993 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Leopoldine Baren, for Penarth—20,600 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Marianna, for Lisbon—500 cases Refined Petroleum; 1,035 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Christina, for Cienfuegos—100 tcs. Lard, 100 boxes Tobacco, 33 casks Lard, 100 boxes Oil, 397 tons Coal, 8 tcs. Hams.

By the brig Repeal, for St. Pierre—300 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Beef, 15 bbls. Pork, 10 tcs. Hams, 10 cases Lard, 1,000 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Oats, 6 hhds. Tobacco, 10,000 Staves.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST. Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable August and September, at 8⅝d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market for Cotton, to arrive is dull. Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 19—Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. ₱ cwt.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 19.

By Judge Daniels.

Hendrickson vs. Just; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Lovny vs. Lovny; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Wolf vs. Wolf; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Briggs vs. Briggs; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

RESCUED BY A BRAVE GIRL.

How the young daughter of Mr. James Elphick, an oysterman, rescued a little boy from drowning at Greenwich, Conn., is thus told by the Stamford *Advocate*: "The locality is a favorite one for Summer boarders from the city. Among the residents of this class at present is Mr. S. H. Lewis, who, with his family, occupies a comfortable country-house near the oysterman's more modest dwelling. Mr. Lewis' little son, a bright and active lad about eight years of age, got into a boat at the dock on Saturday last, when the tide was at its height, and began paddling about. The child was in full view of the oysterman's daughter, a blooming young miss of eighteen, who was at the moment in her bedroom, sans gown and crinoline, and engaged at her toilet. She glanced occasionally at the boy in the boat until, when the latter was several rods from the dock, the boy fell overboard and disappeared beneath the water, which at that point was from ten to fifteen feet deep. Without hesitation Miss Elphick rushed down-stairs, and not even taking time to tell what happened, jumped into the little boat, the Maggie, named after herself. Not waiting to adjust the oars in the row-locks, she paddled, Indian fashion, to the spot where the boy had disappeared. Looking hastily about, and seeing that the child did not reappear, Miss Elphick boldly sprang from her boat, and down deep on the sands that never saw the sun, she found the object of her search, seized him, and bore him again to the surface and to life. Rather than attempt the difficult task of placing the rescued boy in the boat, the young heroine swam for the dock. The whole transpired so quickly that the boy had not become unconscious, and when other help arrived the brave girl had already half accomplished the rescue and showed a decided ability to complete it. When she reached the shore, the reaction from so much excitement and exertion was too much for her. She fainted away, and for some moments could not be restored to consciousness."

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER,

PREVIOUS TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING,

GENUINE BARGAINS

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

OF

THEIR ESTABLISHMENTS,

FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

JUST RECEIVED,

2 Cases

BLACK THREAD AND LAMA LACE

Pointes and Jackets,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.

ALSO, THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF IMPORTED AND THEIR OWN MANUFACTURED

Suits and Polonais,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 19th-st.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st., will offer on MONDAY, July 21, Great Bargains in Silks, prior to taking their semi-annual account of stock. 150 pieces Black and White Stripes, $1, worth $1 50. Handsome Grisaille Stripes, 87½c., $1, $1 12½. Elegant plain Colored Silks, in all the new shades, suitable for Summer Costumes, $1 75, $2, $2 25 upward. An immense stock of Black Silks, in all the approved and well-known brands, including the celebrated James McCreery & Co. Family Silks, guaranteed for durability and wear, at very low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st. Great Bargains in Summer Dress Goods. We will offer on MONDAY, JULY 21, great bargains in our different Dress Goods Departments, having made a still further reduction in prices previous to taking our semi-annual inventory.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st., will offer on MONDAY, JULY 21, (prior to taking their semi-annual account of stock,) in their Ladies' Furnishing Department, their entire stock of Ladies' Suits, imported and of our own manufacture, at an immense reduction in prices. Also Ladies' linen, lawn, and batiste Suits, Redingotes, Polonaises, &c., at 50 per cent. below former prices. Ladies' and Children's Undergarments and Infants' Wardrobes at a still further reduction in prices. Ladies' and Children's Pique Suits in elegant designs at a great sacrifice. Ladies' and Children's Garments of every description of unequaled styles and finish made to order at short notice at popular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th-st. Great bargains in Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques. We will offer on MONDAY, JULY 21, the balance of our stock of Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques at reduced bargains, as we are determined to clear them out before taking our semi-annual inventory.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS & CO

Have a Large Variety of

Bathing Suits,

Gauze Merino Underwear,

Jean and Linen Drawers,

Gauze Silk Underwear,

Grenadine Windsors,

All at Extremely Low Prices.

No. 637 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CLOTHIERS.

A clearing-out sale of a large and varied STOCK OF CLOTHING of our own manufacture, for Youths, Boys and Children's wear; will be sold at 25 per cent. below wholesale prices; all made in the best manner; must be sold to make room for our Fall and Winter stock. Apply to FRANKLIN & CO., No. 46 East 14th-st.

WM. H. HANKINSON'S STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., New-York. ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY. The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name, established in this business in 1861. Insurance procured, if desired. WILLIAM H. HANKINSON, Proprietor and Patentee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square.—Families, hotels, merchants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

A LADY FROM THE EASTERN STATES wishes a position either as governess or housekeeper, or as a traveling companion; references given and required. Address Earnest, Box No. 112 Times Office.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, TO do cooking or general house-work; is a reliable and economical servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, AGED TWENTY, of good education, wishes a situation in some wholesale business or publishing house; the latter preferred; writes, reads, and speaks English well, and is able to give three years' references. Address SITUATION, No. 2,252 2d-av., Harlem.

A GENTLEMAN ACQUAINTED WITH THE Western trade wants a position in some first-class hat and cap or gents' furnishing goods house as traveling salesman. Houses requiring the services of such will please address A. B., Box No. 147 Times Office.

GROOM, OR TO TAKE CARE OF A GENTLEMAN'S road establishment, by a competent young man; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address J. H., private stable No. 26 Lexington-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN MAN as superintendent of a gentlemen's country seat near New-York. Address, stating references, age, experience, &c., Post-office Box No. 3,294, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Incomer to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, Herald Up-town Branch Office.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING FIRM, ABOUT changing its business, offers for sale the stock and lease of present store; capital required, $30,000 to $40,000; annual profits, $30,000; this is a rare chance to succeed to an established, profitable business. Address, with real name, IMPORTER, Box No. 110 Times Office. No other will receive attention.

I WANT A GOOD RELIABLE MAN TO JOIN me in a very valuable and cheap article, entirely new, and will be in great demand; small capital required. Address JAS. P. MESHULLAM, No. 83 Brunswick-st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED.—A PARTY TO TAKE A THIRD INterest in a very profitable business, requiring no capital, in the City of Newark, N. J.; more the man than money needed. Apply or address A. R. PAULISON & CO., No. 439 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE OLD WOOD AND WILLOW-WARE establishment of the late Hervey G. Law; rare chance for a driving business man to make a fortune. Apply on the premises, No. 22 Fulton-st.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE A GOOD ESTABlished jewelry business, located in Maiden-lane, consisting of stock, shop, tools, safe, office fixtures, &c. Apply to SILLCOCKS & COOLEY, No. 14 Maiden-lane.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

"Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,894; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War, M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½-inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until TUESDAY, July 29, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD. GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan, Henry W. Poor, Gen. H. L. Lansing, Birney Fellowes, Wm. S. Nichols, Gen. H. L. Burnett, Davis Johnson, Julian M. Abrams, Geo. W. Dillaway, Ansley S. Davis, Geo. Browne.

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.

DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'ry. JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

CHOLERA.

During the last terrible visitation in England, the preventive treatment of Dr. Geo. Johnson (now the Senior Physician of the great King's College Hospital, in London,) was universally adopted by the Faculty. Every family should have this prescription in the house. It can be prepared quickly by any respectable druggist when wanted. Do not apply to the notorious quacks who advertise in the public papers, or imagine you can health with their remedies that profess to cure everything. COMMON SENSE SHOULD PREVAIL.

Dr. BOYCE will mail this well-tried prescription to any address, on receipt of a fee of one dollar. No. 11 BROAD-ST., New-York. Room No. 12.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

By virtue of an Act of Legislature passed April 27, 1872, entitled "An act to supply the City of Rochester with pure and wholesome water," the said city is authorized to borrow an amount not exceeding THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, and to issue bonds therefor, and pledge the credit of the city for the payment of the same with interest.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester. Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.

Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED. Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCK.

We offer for sale New-York State Six per Cent. Bonds having fourteen years to run.
The principal interest of these bonds is payable in coin, and is so expressed on the face of the bonds; and being the longest Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of either New-York State or the United States now in the market, they are unquestionably the best investment for savings banks, trustees, guardians, &c., now offered.
Bonds are $1,000 each, with coupons attached; or can be registered in certificates in sums to suit.
GWYNNE & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York $500,000
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.
Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:
$375,000 Certificates of the deficiencies of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.
$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	210,000

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

LOUISVILLE, July 16, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 18th inst. and reopen Aug. 6, 1873.
Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared payable Aug. 1, 1873. Dividend of New-York Stockholders will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TERRE HAUTE, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1873.
Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after July 21, 1873.
By order of the Board.
W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,165,066
Net Liabilities	93,890
Total Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Presdt. and Sec'y.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
New-York, July 3, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.
The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.
The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.
By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN. July 14, 1873.
Offices: No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn. No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand. O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.
The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.
The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1873.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., and also an extra Dividend of Two and One-half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) per cent., both payable on demand. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.
THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.
Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.
Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.
The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum; entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.
Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.
N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.
Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.
INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.
BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.
INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.
CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.
The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.
☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.
SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, and BREAST-PIN, on the 18th inst. The finder will receive $10 reward by returning them to No. 431 East 60th-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M., via P. W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.
For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line." Sunday, 6:50 A. M. and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P. W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.
To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.
To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.
The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."
On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.
Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:
DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.
For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:
No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway.
No. 1 Astor House, No. 271 Broadway.
No. 435 Broadway, No. 8 Battery-place.
Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.
Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO CAPE MAY WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.
Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 23.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 26.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.
The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. DANNEVIG, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTON will follow on the 5th August.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.
Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuilleries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.
The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.
Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.
NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE
MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.
FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.
All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat NELLY WHITE, Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS, will commence her regular trips On SUNDAY, May 25, Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER leaves from pier foot of Harrison-st. on SUNDAY, July 20, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st. at 8:15; 23d-st. at 8:45, landing at Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens,' and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving at New-York at 6 o'clock. Fare 50 cents each way.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East, and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City at about 6 o'clock P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KARME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Karme, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 142 Henry-st., between Pierrepont and Clark sts., Brooklyn, large and general assortment of furniture, pier glasses, velvet and Brussels carpets, awnings for six windows and front door, in good order. Catalogues at the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & Co., Auctioneers.
SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS, MONDAY, JULY 21, AT 10:30 A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.
Axminster, moquette, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths and mats.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S., Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.
JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.
A family school for boys; earnest teaching; faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home.
Send for Catalogue with full details and references.
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)
Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS HINSDALE (SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY) WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV., ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.
Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.
Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, JOHN MACNIE, Principals.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.
Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.
The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, BROADWAY, corner 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery.—Arithmetic, book-keeping, writing, spelling, languages; twenty-four writing lessons $2 50. Vacation pupils received. Ladies' department.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address
Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.
C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address
Miss EMILY NELSON.

FRENCH LANGUAGE TAUGHT BY A FRENCH gentleman at his own or pupil's residence. Call on or address PROFESSOR, No. 38 Clinton-place.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

A $125 BEAUTIFUL IRON-FRAME PIANO-forte, stool, &c.; modern improvements, fully guaranteed, magnificent $7\frac{1}{3}$ octave, agraffe, rose-wood, overstrung, (Goldsmith,) piano-forte; immense sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY GELDING, 15½ hands high, seven years old; one of the best broken horses ever driven; is a bold and fearless driver; can trot in about three minutes, and was never trained; can be driven by a lady, and goes in great style; as a gentleman's roadster is unsurpassed. Address G. W., Box No. 120 Times Office.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, TWO WHEELS, IN EXcellent order. J. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'

West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND.
Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON, N. Y.
Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCKLE.

NORWOOD HOTEL, NORWOOD, N. J., one hour from City via N. R. R. of N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms large and well ventilated, fully furnished, and provided with commodious closets and wardrobes. Table first class; large and well-shaded grounds; terms moderate. Refers by permission to the following gentlemen: S. T. Knapp, Esq., No. 338 Washington-st.; Isaac F. Hicks, Esq., No. 175 Broadway; W. H. Wells, Esq., No. 202 Broadway; Marshall Lefferts, Jr., Esq., No. 94 Beekman-st.; Wm. H. Arthur, Esq., No. 55 Liberty-st.
A. H. KNOX, Proprietor.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.
MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland; Price, $8 per week. A. J. DECKER.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSES, Monroe, N. Y.—Better come at once; the reduction of price, five to three dollars a day for transient, is likely to overflow the houses; special arrangements for families; full band music; hops nightly; ninety minutes by Erie Railway. JOHN BETTMAN, Manager.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Families and gentlemen can obtain rooms very reasonable at this delightful healthy resort. Boats from Peck-slip. Fare through, $1 65. View and particulars, apply to C. H. OLIVAS, No. 1 Park-place.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated at the Lawrence House, Cornwall, on the Hudson. J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.
D. A. CROWELL.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, ON THE SEA. LELANDS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GOOD BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AND pleasant rooms overlooking the Hudson; high grounds; near station; terms moderate. Address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing, Dutchess County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOME COMFORTS, LARGE rooms, shady walks, fruit and milk plenty; accessible, yet retired; terms very low. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

BOARD.—THIRTY MILES IN WESTCHESTER COUNty; large house, well shaded; piazza in front; vegetables, fruits, fine scenery, good stabling. Apply at No. 226 4th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A DESIRABLY-LOCATED SUITE OF ROOMS, second floor, with private table if desired, from Aug. 1, to a party of adults. Address Z. Z., Times Up-town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH board, handsome rooms en suite or singly; house and table first-class; transient parties taken at Summer prices.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; other rooms on third and fourth floors; on reasonable terms; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

TWO LARGE BEDROOMS, with parlor, newly furnished throughout, to two gentlemen wishing elegant rooms. No. 746 6th-av., first floor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD DESIRED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Summit, Madison, or Montrose, N. J., for a gentleman, his wife, infant, and servant. Address, stating terms, C. K. F., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BARGAIN.—On the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, a fine country-seat, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well of water, trout-brook, a large dwelling and carriage-house, a tenement-house and barn; also a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for business; one of the most healthy locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c., convenient; cars pass six times a day; price, $6,000. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,
A country seat, situate in a village on the line of the New-Jersey West line Railroad, and a short distance north of New-Jersey Central Railroad, will be sold or traded, free of incumbrance, for property in this City or Westchester County. Address D., Box No. 3,556 New-York Post-Office.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

ANY FAMILY WANTING A NICE COTTAGE of ten rooms on the Orange Mountain, can find a desirable one at Wyoming, at your own price. Take the 10 A. M. or 4:30 P. M. train on Morris and Essex Railroad; three minutes from station.
L. W. BADGER, Wyoming, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO EXCHANGE FOR DRY GOODS, CARPETS, ready-made clothing, furnishing goods, a splendid residence at Stamford, Conn.; also one at Woodbridge, N. J. HINE, COOK & GRAY, No. 536 6th-av.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE—Three acres fronting the beach and Ocean-av., near West End Hotel; terms to suit. Address E. C. CLARKE & CO., No. 11 Helmbold Block, Long Branch.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNFURNISHED, A SMALL house, (English basement preferred,) in good neighborhood, above 14th-st. and west of 5th-av. Address, stating lowest rent, L. A., No. 308 West 23d-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

JONES' WOOD PARK.
SUNDAY, JULY 20, 1873,
NINTH GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the unrivaled
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
D. L. DOWNING .... Musical Director
Admission 25 cents for gentleman and lady. Concert commences at 3 P. M.
TENTH GRAND CONCERT, July 27.

WALLACK'S.
Engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian will appear EVERY NIGHT in his grand emotional play, in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACE.
MONDAY, JULY 21, 1873,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated comedian and character-actor MR. J. J. WALLACE, in a beautiful emotional drama in four acts, sparkling with wit, humor, sunshine and shade, entitled ERIN A-CHORRA; Or, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.
The well-known comedian, Mr. WILLIAM SCALLAN, has been expressly engaged for this drama, and will make his first appearance as Mr. McCANN.
MONDAY, July 28, Mr. G. C. CHARLES in the SKELETON HAND.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, JULY 20, AT 8, TENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, when a very brilliant programme will be performed. Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING AT 8, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.
FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.
SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.
First race at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LENDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catharine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 8 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IRVING CITY,

NEAR NEWARK.

1,000 LOTS IN PLOTS,

BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

Wednesday and Thursday, July 23 and 24,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,
adjoining Irvington, nine miles from Jersey City, one and a half miles from Newark City, on high ground, looking toward
ORANGE MOUNTAIN,
and bounded on the south and south-west by the Elizabeth River, forming one of the
FINEST PIECES OF TABLE LAND
in New-Jersey, with an abundance of pure water and an UNSURPASSED VIEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE, FIVE YEARS.
Maps and passes for the train, (Newark and New-York Railroad,) which leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10:15 A. M., can be had of the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st.

THE THIRD
GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS
ON THE
Tillinghast Property, on Clinton Heights,
ADJOINING THE CITY LINE OF NEWARK,
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS, 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Will take place
On TUESDAY, July 22, at 1 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.
This property is handsomely situated on elevations adjoining the City of Newark, affording magnificent views overlooking
THE ENTIRE CITY, NEWARK BAY, AND HUDSON COUNTY,
and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Clinton-place, Runyan and the cross streets, immediately adjoining the city line and the terminus of the CHADWICK-AVENUE AND CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD.
The lots to be offered at this sale are located on the summit and west of the improvements, including some VERY FINE VILLA SITES, situated on Clinton-place, on which there are some of the finest improvements in the vicinity of Newark. THE TITLE IS PERFECT—a full COVENANT WARRANTEE DEED being given, free from any and all incumbrances. The sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE. Omnibuses will be in readiness at the Newark and New-York Railroad station on Broad-street, to carry passengers to the ground on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

LEWIS R. WOOD, Auctioneer.
Office No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1873,
At 1 o'clock P. M., sharp, on the ground, rain or shine,
328 LOTS 328,
in the
TOWN OF GREENVILLE, NOW JERSEY CITY,
on
OCEAN, DWIGHT AND BRITTON AVENUES.
This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County. The location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, the Narrows, &c. The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is near this property; there are twenty-six daily trains, each way, between New-York and Greenville; the time from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare, (by excursion tickets,) ten cents; also the horse-cars from the Jersey City Ferries pass the property.
Terms of Sale.—10 per cent. and auction fees on day of sale, and 10 per cent. semi-annually; or 10 per cent. on day of sale, 20 per cent. on 14th of August, 70 per cent. on bond and mortgage for three years. Excursion train, on day of sale, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at 11:45 A. M., from foot of Liberty-st., New-York.
For maps, excursion tickets, &c., apply to LEWIS R. WOOD, No. 79 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & SEYMOUR, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or BRAMHALL & CO., No. 128 Chambers-st., New-York. Collation on the ground.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FOR THE Summer, or per annum, a furnished or unfurnished house, with stable, large grounds, well shaded, vegetable garden and fruit in great variety. Address Post-office Box No. 217.

TO RENT AT SQUAN, N. J.—TWO LARGE furnished cottages; fine grounds, near the ocean shore. The cottages will accommodate about forty people; rent for season at $250 each.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

H. MOUQUIN'S
NEW FRENCH RESTAURANT,
No. 349 Canal-st., opposite Church-st.

THE FIFTH EXCURSION.

A PLEASANT TRIP.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER — NEARLY 1,300 CHILDREN GRATIFIED.

Despite the threatening weather and general unpromising appearance of yesterday, THE TIMES picnic for the poor children was quite successful. The hour for assembling the children was 7:30 A. M., foot of Christopher-street, North River, but as there was a drizzling rain and a heavy sea haze, indicative of more, overhanging the Hudson, the manager of the excursions went down to the starting point, intending to inform the little people that their day's amusement must be deferred until a more propitious occasion. His object was frustrated at once by the presence of an excitedly-expectant throng of youngsters from the Ninth Ward, accompanied by a number of equally interested mothers anxious to see their little ones safely off in the barge. The objections to starting on the plea of bad weather were squelched by the rejoinder of a tatterdemalion, "If we don't go on the excursion we won't be out of the wet. We're in the streets all day always, and half the night sometimes." The importunities of the mothers and all the ticket-holders decided the question, however, and the gang-planks were opened to receive the girls. The customary check entitling its possessor to a breakfast was handed to each as she passed to the upper deck. These once safely located, the police got the boys into line on the dock and marched them on board also. Then, when those who had tickets before they came down the dock were disposed of, a gentleman was stationed on the pier to give out more tickets to applicants. He was literally overpowered by the crowds pressing round him, climbing over each other's shoulders and creeping between each other's legs, fearful that the stock might run out and they be left behind. But to their delight all were satisfied and got on the barge. At this time, about 7:40, there were 400 on the boat.

A few minutes' delay became necessary, to afford time to the St. John's Industrial School to march down to the pier from the chapel, in Varick-street, whence they had started early, headed by the Governor's Island Band. While waiting for them the youths already on the barge amused themselves by dancing and capering, to the intense delight of the larger boys on the wharf, whose age was their misfortune, and debarred them from the present enjoyment. At length the martial strains of the approaching band was heard, and in a moment after the head of the column stepped on to the dock. As they neared the gangway cheers greeted the new-comers, who replied most heartily, the girls waving their hats, with streaming ribbons and handkerchiefs.

The column passed safely on board. By the time the St. John's children were all stowed away on the barge, it was found that 1,100 had been accepted. It was then time to leave for the next landing—foot of Franklin-street—so the planks were hauled in, the tow-boat made fast, the lines cast off, and the barge moved slowly away from the dock. Then there was a shriek of exultation from a thousand little throats as they found themselves in motion. Franklin-street was reached in a few minutes, and 182 youngsters were added to the crowd before the final signal for starting was made. It came at length, and the boys and girls were enchanted. The dancing, shouting, tumbling, and boisterous amusements on the upper deck grew fast and furious, while the steward and assistants below were quietly filling huge baskets with sandwiches, and erecting barriers to keep the boys and girls in line for breakfast. The usual programme was carried out. The girls were brought down first and marched in single column past the steward's table, youngest first, and so on, according to age, until the eldest came last. Suitable time to finish their repast was afforded them, and the boys, who were cognizant of what was going on below, were kept in order by means of a drum-solo. The first tap on this instrument attracted their attention from such a commonplace thing as breakfast, and their youthful ardor being fired with the martial rat-tat-tan, they obeyed the order "Fall into line" readily, and marched like little heroes up, down, and around the upper deck until the command to file down stairs was given them, and they did this harmoniously. That is saying a good deal for eight or nine hundred hungry street-boys.

The voyage up the river was full of pleasant incidents, which interested the excursionists exceedingly. In the first place, the view of the City and the recognition of familiar landmarks entertained the children. Then the band struck up its liveliest airs, and the little girls—whom it had been deemed best to keep on the lower deck—polked and hopped around in the firm belief that they were dancing most gracefully. Soon the ring games known and understood by girls only took the place of those pleasures, and were continued with spirit for some time. The never-ceasing tramp, stamp of bounding feet overhead were the best indications of the extent of the boys' animation. Every game known to them, such as "Beat the Bear," "Foot and a Half," "Spanish Fly," and "Hammer Block, and Book," were in full swing, and the participants were in the highest glee. Every now and again there would be a cessation in the fun, followed by a rush forward or aft, or to one side of the boat, and loud "hurrahs" would rend the air for five or ten minutes. The occasion proved to be always the meeting of some passenger boat from the river counties, or an excursion from some of the up-town districts. There was the Wyoming with her hundreds of little ones bound on a pleasure trip. When she went by she blew her whistle in salute several times, when ours drowned the echoes with wild cheers. The games were renewed only to be interrupted again by the advent of the Walter Sands, which proved to be laden with a host of children from Jersey City. The inscription on the strip of canvas on her sides told the whole story. It read, "Pavonia Club of Jersey City, Free Excursion for Children."

When those on board of each of the barges read the banners such shouts of welcome, singular hails, intended no doubt to be friendly, but very far from complimentary were never heard on the Hudson River before. "Eh! How goes it old Jersey?" shouted the New-Yorkers, and other queer apostrophies were sent across the water to the Walter Sands. Of course the hubbub on board the Chicago prevented a word of the Jersey party being heard. Still their hands and hats waved in the air and the mouths of the swarm covering her sides like bees were wide open, so that it was fair to assume they were doing their best vocally as well as ourselves. The Sands forged ahead of the Chicago, and the latter sent a boat to her conveying a few of the officers. What passed when these stepped on board is related elsewhere. But when the pilots dropped the vessels alongside of each other so that the people on board of each could join hands with those on the other, the scene and hilarity were something tremendous. Every little urchin from New-Jersey and New-York tried to outscream the other. Such hand-shaking and congratulations were never seen before. This came to an end, however, as the vessels separated. The Chicago steered for Excelsior Park; the Sands went across the river to Dudley's Grove.

The mist had disappeared long before the park was reached, and the fear that the excursionists would not have been able to land was banished. No sooner had the barge touched the dock than the little folks grew impatient, and clapped their hands in eager anticipation of a joyous roam and romp beneath the dense foliage of the grove, which stretched from the water's edge up the steep rocky declivity to the summit. As soon as all were ready, every child was sent ashore and furnished with sandwiches. Many of the boys were permitted to bathe before the Punch and Judy Show and the other part of the programme were reached. After the bath the puppet players delighted the juvenile audience with the performance of a comedy and tragedy in one act each. No performers on the dramatic stage ever received more hearty applause or afforded more genuine amusement. At the close of these dramas the first whistle for recall was sounded, and the manager's assistants began to collect their charges and attend to their re-embarkation. This was a work of no slight labor, and consumed a great deal of valuable time. There were little ones scattered in the woods hidden away in umbrageous nooks, to which they seemed anxious to cling. Little creatures had discovered mossy treasures, from which they hated to part, while others having tasted the sweets of "scupping," wished to prolong them if they could. But they had to relinquish all and return to the smoky, murky, every-day City. And at last they had to bid adieu to Excelsior Park, the ropes were cast loose from its piers, and the barge was homeward bound. Like true sybarites, the children plunged headlong into the games they knew best. But first of all they took their ice-cream and ate their cakes with a relish. Then the amusements of the upward trip were repeated, and the only drawback to the return was its brief duration. When Franklin-street Pier was reached, the children asked every one they met as to their chances of being permitted to go upon another picnic this season. They were more than enthusiastic about the excellence of that they were just concluding, and were very anxious to get a ticket for another.

As the barge struck the dock at the foot of Franklin and Christopher streets, mothers were there already on the lookout for their little ones, who, from the vessels, shouted joyful recognition to their parents, whom they again and again assured that "the picnic was splendid." Indeed, it is only truth to say that it was a complete success.

The following gentlemen rendered much assistance: Rev. A. Wiswall, Dr. Thoms, and Messrs. Pollard, Bowers, Broomfield, and Wickfield. Roundsman Meade, and Officers Speight, McPherson, Hunt, Vermilyea, Fischer, and Bendon, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, were very efficient in the discharge of their arduous duties.

The following were the expenses incurred during the day:

Barge, tug, and boat	$130 00
Band	55 00
1,600 sponge cakes	48 00
3,000 rolls	30 00
290 loaves bread	29 00
99 lbs. corn beef	17 82
203 lbs. ham	38 57
38 lbs. tongue	7 98
57 lbs. butter	18 81
½ bbl. sugar	12 00
Steward's stores	11 46
200 quarts ice cream	70 00
250 quarts milk	15 00
1,500 pounds ice	3 00
Extra row-boat	5 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Box lemons	12 50
Printing	13 00
Cartage	4 60
Steward and waiters	36 00
Extra help	4 75
Six pounds coffee	2 04
Extra barriers and tables	20 00
Swings at Grove	15 00
Petty cash	11 35
Total	$620 88

This makes the pro rata expense for each of the 1,291 children taken a fraction over forty-eight cents.

THE JERSEY CITY PICNIC.

THE PAVONIA CLUB CATERING FOR THE POOR CHILDREN.

The "Pavonia Club (of Jersey City) Children's Free Excursion" took place yesterday from the White Star dock, at the foot of Pavonia-avenue, to Dudley's Grove, on the Hudson, and was a very delightful affair throughout. The children who had received tickets began to assemble at the dock, despite the rain, fully an hour before the time announced for the barge to start, and, by 7:30 A. M., a goodly crowd of little ones had gathered together. Shortly before 8 o'clock the children of the various mission schools began to arrive in groups, their clean apparel contrasting effectively with the dilapidated appearance of many of the earlier arrivals. The whole number of children amounted to about 800. Several boys on the dock, who were watching the barge with a wistful look, were asked if they wished to go, when one replied he had no ticket. The tickets were soon handed to them, yet they seemed to hesitate. "Why don't you go on board?" asked one of the committee. "'Cos as how I got no money." "You don't want money," returned the gentleman. "Then how can I get my grub?" asked the boy, who seemed to be the spokesman. "It will all be given you," was the answer. "For nothink?" queried the boy, with his eyes wide open. An affirmative answer was given, and with a spring he rushed on board, the others following like a flock of sheep.

The signal to start having been given, the shrill whistle of the tug J. Myers began to blow in a lively manner. Waggener's Jersey City Brass Band, which had been playing familiar tunes, now struck up a march, and the barge Walter Sands began to move out slowly, salutes being fired by the members of the club. As she passed the steam-ship Oceanic, the band played the English national anthem, which was answered by cheers, the officer of the ship giving orders to dip the colors, which was done several times, the crew and passengers waving hats and handkerchiefs. The passengers on the Pavonia ferry-boats also gave the children a cheer of good-will amid waving of handkerchiefs and hats. As the barge passed the Bremen and Hamburg steam-ship piers, salutes were again fired, the children cheering while the band played the "Watch on the Rhine." This was answered by cheers, &c., from the crowds gathered on the piers.

Having fairly got under weigh, breakfast of buttered rolls and milk was served out to the little ones, who seemed to enjoy their food; after partaking of which they all returned to the upper deck to amuse themselves with dancing or other sports, the music being furnished by Waggener's String Band. These amusements were alternated with cheering the residents along the Jersey shore, from which handkerchiefs, flags, &c., were waved with an apparent hearty good-will, especially from Kohler's brewery.

Just after the barge had passed the Bergen County line, a boy shouted out, "There's THE TIMES excursion over there." This led others to look in the same direction, and they soon detected the banner with the words "NEW-YORK TIMES Excursion for Children" on the side of a barge. Several salutes were at once fired from the Walter Sands, in the hope of attracting the attention of those on board the Chicago, and the Captain of the tug was directed to head across the river. Gradually the barges neared each other, the party on the Walter Sands still firing salutes, which were answered with vociferous cheers from the children on the Chicago, and taken up by the boys on the Walter Sands with a hearty earnestness. Soon the barges arrived near enough not only for the children to hear each other's voices, but to be able to distinguish each other's features, and then the shouting on both sides became uproarious. Strong men on the Walter Sands were visibly affected, and tears rolled down their cheeks as they witnessed the excitement of the children.

But a yet more exciting scene was to come. The barges separated for a time, the Jersey City party crossing for the New-York side, while THE TIMES excursionists took the west side of the river. It had seemed to all on board that both had separated for the day, but soon after the barges were again side by side. The cheers were once more renewed, the bands on both barges played with great vigor, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in all directions. At Dudley's Grove, a very pleasant time was had, after which the barge returned to its starting point, and, as each child landed, he or she was given two sandwiches and a roll to take home. The superabundant provisions and ice-cream were then sent to the Children's Home, and the Old Ladies' Home, of Jersey City, in both of which the chairman of this Excursion Committee takes a great interest.

Among those who took a very active part in the excursion were James Gopsill, chairman, Charles F. Case, John F. Jenne, Thomas Edmondson, William Phinley, Hy. V. Piaget, Dr. Lochner, Dr. Morgan, A. D. Hamilton, M. D. Tilden, H. T. Lee, J. C. De La Vergne and others. The police, who were very active, consisted of Sergeant Moore, Roundsman Banta, Officers Goetz, Sullivan, Chapman, Brower, McGinnes, Jackman, Crosby, Heath, Kingman, and Reynolds, all of the Second Precinct, of Jersey City.

The supplies taken on board consisted of 350 loaves of bread, 1,700 buttered rolls, 1,700 sponge-cakes, 75 pounds of beef, 75 pounds of tongue, 60 pounds of butter, 350 quarts of ice-cream, 300 quarts of milk, 2,500 pounds of ice, 160 gallons of raspberry syrup, one box of lemons.

A BROOKLYN HOMICIDE.

Yesterday morning a laborer named Thomas H. Riley was found dead in bed, in his room, at the tenement-house No. 308 Water-street, Brooklyn, and from information subsequently obtained by the Coroner it is almost certain that his death was the result of injuries received on Thursday last, in a fight with Herman Foujess, barkeeper in a lager-beer saloon in Hudson-avenue, near the Navy-yard. On Thursday Riley visited the saloon, and after drinking refused to pay. A fight ensued, and both men were badly beaten, Riley receiving a cut on the forehead which probably caused his death. Both parties were arrested, and subsequently bailed for appearance at court, but on hearing of Riley's death Capt. McConnell rearrested Foujess and locked him up in the Second Precinct Station-house. Coroner Whitehill will investigate the case.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN BROADWAY.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon an explosion of some accumulated gas occurred in the basement of the building No. 5 Pine-street. An alarm of fire was given, to which Hook and Ladder No. 10, located in Fulton-street, near Church, responded. While the truck was being driven rapidly down, and when at Cortlandt-street, Mary Brady, aged thirty years, of No. 60 Greenwich-street, attempted to cross Broadway in front of the truck. Officer Frazier, of the Broadway squad, observed the imminent peril in which the woman was, and shouted to her, but she appeared to pay no attention to the warning. He ran toward her, and had just seized her arm when she was knocked down by the horses attached to the truck, and before the ponderous vehicle could be stopped the wheels had passed over her body, injuring her fatally. The policeman and a fireman, who had also attempted to rescue the unfortunate woman, were thrown down and slightly bruised. The woman was insensible when taken up, and died in a few moments. Coroner Herrman was notified, and granted a permit for the removal of the remains of deceased to her late home, where an inquest will be held. The fire was quickly extinguished, and the building was damaged to the extent of $25.

BASE-BALL.

A FINE GAME YESTERDAY—THE ATLANTICS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS.

The game played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon between these two clubs for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. M. J. Kelly, attracted one of the largest crowds seen at a match in this vicinity this season, and yet, probably double the number would have been present had it not looked so much like rain. It seemed to be a little uncertain during the entire day at what moment it would pour down. As it was, a goodly sum—probably not less than $1,000—was netted. As the rules governing professional clubs do not permit of their playing any but championship contests until their quota of games have been played, it was found necessary to avoid them by changing the pitchers and catchers. This, too, it was thought, would give a zest to the game, as many were anxious to see how the players would hit their own pitchers. The absence of Hicks, for some as yet unexplained reason, deprived the game of much of this expected element of interest. Play was called at 3:45 P. M., by Mr. Charlie Mills, with the Mutuals at the bat. Eggler was given his base on called balls, and finally got in on a dropped fly by Boyd. The Atlantics went in, and by good batting scored 5 runs, well earned. Higham soon found out that he could not catch the swift balls sent in by Matthews, and he resigned in favor of Burdock, who made his maiden effort for this season behind the bat.

The end of the third inning found the score a tie, 5 to 5, the only advantage for the Atlantics being in the matter of runs earned. In the fourth inning the Brooklynites took a decided lead, and maintained it to the end, coming off victors by 9 to 6. Nelson carried off the honors in the in-field for the Mutuals, stopping several very hot balls in fine style. Start put out no less than seventeen hands on first, while Gedney got five fine fly-catches.

Little Tommy Barlow got the laurels for good batting, making a clean home run and a three-baser. The following is the summary:

MUTUALS.	R.	1B.	P.	A.	ATLANTICS.	R.	1B.	P.	A.
Eggler, c. f.	3	0	1	1	Higham, 2d b.	1	2	3	1
Martin, c. f.	1	0	1	0	Pearce, s. s.	2	2	3	1
Hatfield, 3d b.	1	1	1	3	Boyd, r. f.	1	2	2	0
Start, 1st b.	0	0	17	0	Ferguson, 3d b.	1	1	2	3
Nelson, 2d b.	0	0	0	9	Burdock, c.	1	1	8	2
Barlow, c.	1	3	2	0	Matthews, p.	2	3	1	0
Britt, p.	0	1	0	2	Dehlman, 1st b.	0	1	5	1
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	5	0	Pabor, l. f.	0	1	1	0
Holdsworth, s. s.	0	1	0	3	Remsen, c. f.	1	1	2	0
Total	6	6	27	18	Total	9	14	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Atlantic	4	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	—9

Umpire—Mr. C. Mills.
Time of Game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First Bases by Errors—Atlantics, 6 times; Mutuals, 2 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantics, 6; Mutuals, 1.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantics, 12; Mutuals, 8.

The Victors, of Wygatt, Haviland & Co., played the Modocs of J. B. Spelman & Sons, yesterday, on the Knickerbocker Grounds, at Hoboken, score standing—Victors, 24; Modocs, 15. This is the first game the Victors have played, and the only one in which the Modocs have been defeated this season.

CRICKET.

A cricket match was played yesterday at Camp Washington, Staten Island, between the Zingari and Staten Island clubs. The Zingaris first went to the bat, but were soon compelled to leave it again, they making the small total score of 9 runs. The Staten Islanders, by good batting, made high scores, Davis making 10 and Luske 12 runs. The bowling and fielding on both sides were good. The following is the score:

ZINGARI.

Boddy, b. Jones	1
Meakin, b. Brewster	6
Hull, b. Jones	0
Cowan, b. Jones	0
Lendrum, b. Jones	2
Duggan, l. b. w., b. Brewster	0
Mooney, b. Jones	0
Roberts, b. Brewster	0
Parker, not out	0
Richardson, absent	0
Rooke, absent	0
Total	9

STATEN ISLAND.

Jones, b. Duggan	0
Robinson, b. Duggan	2
Brewster, c. Richardson, b. Hull	7
Davis, run out	10
Luske, b. Mooney	12
J. Robinson, l. b. w., b. Mooney	3
J. Lee, b. Mooney	0
Lawrence, c. Meakin, b. Mooney	0
D. Lee, c. Lendrum, b. Hull	1
Adams, b. Duggan	8
McKean, not out	4
Extras	11
Total	58

RISE IN ERIE.

Erie took a sudden start yesterday, and advanced from its low price of 58 and 59 to 65½. This rise, it is said, was manipulated by German bankers, who have been giving out points that Erie would go down to 30. Very many people in the street were induced to go "short" of it on their information, and, as a natural consequence, they have been badly "scooped." It is said that Jay Gould, who was badly caught in the fall of gold, is also on the wrong side of Erie. His "shorts" are variously estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 shares. It is said that James McHenry, who has held up Erie ever since Gould was turned out, originated the idea of "cornering" it, so that in this way he could put money into the pockets of the men who have been helping the company along to the present time. The rumors in Wall-street vary as to whether S. L. M. Barlow is "short" of Erie, although there is a prevailing opinion that he has not been treated as he expected by the parties on the other side. The rise created great excitement in Wall-street yesterday, the interest being the more intense on account of the recent stagnation in transactions in the stock. It is said that large blocks are now on the way from the other side, but it is generally believed that these rumors are spread by parties in the "Bull" interest who are trying to get a majority of the street on the "Bear" side. Borrowers were forced to pay from one-sixteenth to one per cent. for the use of the stock to tide them over until Monday.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction met yesterday. The following appointments were made: Dr. Charles W. Bitzel, district physician for the Sixth District, Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, in place of Dr. David Breckers, appointed physician at the City Prison; Dr. William McDonald, Jr., district physician for the Tenth District, Nineteenth Ward, in place of Dr. George H. Butler; Maier Florsheim, visitor to the out-door poor, in place of John C. Begley; Dr. Morris Ellinger, visitor to the out-door poor, in place of Jotham Wilson. In the case of the escape of Charles Wells from the Penitentiary on the 16th of this month, Commissioner Laimbeer reported that he had investigated the matter, and that he had not found the keeper guilty of any criminal negligence.

Mr. Johnston, Warden of the City Prison, at his own request had his salary reduced from $5,000 to $3,000 per annum, "to relieve the department from a portion of its burdens."

THE WILSON INQUEST.

Yesterday Coroner Keenan held an inquest on the body of Peter Wilson, whose death was caused by a blow struck the deceased by Patrick Cassells. Several witnesses were examined, and the evidence went to show that Wilson and Cassells had some dispute about an insult which it is alleged Cassells offered to a woman who was standing on the sidewalk, and that Wilson taunted Cassells for his want of gallantry, when the latter struck him on the head, and he fell on the sidewalk. The post-mortem examination made by Dr. Beach, showed that the skull had been fractured and the brain lacerated, sufficiently to cause death. The jury found that deceased came to his death from laceration of the brain, the result of a blow at the hands of Patrick Cassells, on the night of July 14, and they believe that in striking the blow said Cassells had no intention of taking the life of Mr. Wilson. The Coroner admitted Cassells to bail in $2,000.

KATE STODDARD'S KEEPERS.

Since Lizzie King, alias Kate Stoddard, the murderess of Goodrich, has been lodged in Raymond-street Jail, she has been watched and attended by Fanny Hyde, Mrs. Burgess, and Mrs. Simmons, the two last-mentioned being under sentence for furnishing their husbands with tools for escape. Yesterday the pardons for both were received from Gov. Dix, and Lizzie King is now left to the sole guardianship of Fanny Hyde, the murderess of Watson.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Dominick Roche, of the Board of Assessors of Brooklyn, has prepared a statement of the number of new buildings with their assessed value erected in Brooklyn during the year from May 31, 1872, to May 31, 1873. It is shown that during the year 17,854 buildings were erected, the assessed value of which amounts to $5,020,600. This number is the lowest since 1867, but the value is greater than that of any previous year except 1869 and 1870.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1872—EXPENSES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The following is an abstract of the thirty-first annual report of the Board of Public Instruction of the City and County of New-York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872. The number of schools within the jurisdiction of the department is 247, of which ninety-three are grammar schools, ninety-three primary schools, twenty-eight evening schools, thirteen colored schools, and seventeen corporate schools. The whole money drawn from the City Chamberlain, for educational purposes for the year, was $3,454,805 73, from the following sources:

Balance on hand from 1871	$4,615 43
Amount received from appropriations made by the Board of Apportionment	3,970,203 30
Amount of proceeds from the sale of the Public School Building Fund Stock and Normal College Building Fund	480,000 00
Total	$3,454,818 73

The Board of Apportionment appropriated for the purposes of instruction for the first four months of the year, $868,700, and subsequently additional sums amounting to $2,100,000, making a total appropriation of $2,968,700. The manner in which the money was disbursed is as follows:

Salaries of teachers and janitors		$2,189,990 60
Salaries of employes, superintendents, &c.		78,590 95
Supplies, rent, fuel, gas, &c.		342,906 48
Incidental expenses of the board and of the ward trustees, including printing, &c.		45,159 64
Repairs, furnishing, &c.		88,870 40
Corporate schools, annual apportionment		93,532 70
Literary Society, Normal College		400 00
Total general expenditures		$2,830,427 77
Erecting Normal College buildings	$170,000 00	
Erecting and furnishing buildings in the 10th, 11th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 22d Wards	269,810 18	
Total payments for new buildings and furnishing		439,810 18
Total payments		$3,270,237 95
Receipts for the year		$3,454,818 72
Payments for the year		3,270,237 93
Balance with the Chamberlain		$184,580 78

The number of children taught in the schools for the last three years was:

1870	239,764
1871	235,405
1872	233,998

During the same period the average attendance was: 1870, 103,824; 1871, 103,481; 1872, 107,934. The schools are conducted by the following teachers;

49 male principals in grammar schools.
46 female principals in grammar schools.
137 male vice principals and assistants in grammar schools.
444 female vice principals and assistants in grammar schools.
311 female assistants in male grammar schools.
95 female principals in primary schools.
1,077 female vice principals and assistants in primary schools.
Colored Schools—6 male principals, 7 female principals, 33 female assistants.
Evening Schools—15 male principals, 21 female principals, 117 male assistants, 211 female assistants.
Normal College—12 male teachers and 26 female teachers.
Model Primary School—7 teachers.
Evening High School—24 teachers.
On special subjects, music drawing, French, and German, there are 189 teachers.

The cost of these several classes of teachers annually is as follows:

Grammar schools	$1,838,602 69
Special teachers	52,352 74
Colored schools	42,471 67
Evening ward schools	59,770 48
Colored evening schools	1,426 75
Normal College and Training School	70,230 31
Male evening high school	21,104 00
Colored Normal School	700 08

The following table shows the State school tax levied in each year during the past eight years on taxable property of the State:

	Aggregate State Tax for Schools of the State.	Am't of School Tax paid by N. Y. City.	Am't of School Tax apportioned to N. Y. City by State.
1865	$1,163,139 76	$466,946 28	$242,280 04
1866	1,148,422 22	455,088 27	247,441 58
1867	2,080,134 65	891,735 08	394,314 80
1868	2,207,611 42	997,758 14	422,216 92
1869	2,325,150 96	1,089,889 16	427,047 56
1870	2,458,752 48	1,160,354 33	443,247 56
1871	2,565,672 37	1,269,150 70	507,602 86
1872	2,687,699 73	1,301,567 04	511,551 92
Total	$16,636,603 59	$7,632,489 00	$3,196,213 24

It will be seen by the above, that the City of New-York has contributed from 1865 to 1872, inclusive, the sum of $7,632,489 as its share of the school tax, and received as its quota of the money only $3,196,213 24; thus $4,436,275 76 of the contributions of the City are given to promote free education in other parts of the State. During the year the board held twenty-four regular meetings and nine special, and there were 296 committee meetings. For some time past the board has had under consideration a plan to introduce the study of telegraphy in some of the higher classes of the public schools and in the Normal College, but the difficulty of obtaining funds prevented the plan being matured. A new system of ventilation in the schools is called for in the report, in order that mental and physical improvement may go hand in hand. In the evening high school, principally attended by young men in business, the largest attendance of the session was 1,400, and the average for the whole term 902. The attendance at the Normal College for females has been good, but great embarrassment is felt for want of sufficient accommodation. The number of pupils on the register at the commencement of the year was 1309, of whom 135 left in June by graduation, and 341 from other causes. The whole number admitted during the year was 406, leaving on the register at the close of the year 971. Connected with the Normal College is the model primary department, in which the average attendance for the year was 261, the number on the register at the close being 310. At the College of the City of New-York the number of students in attendance during the last collegiate year was 900. As evidence of the amount of work done by the professors and tutors, as compared with other similar institutions, the following is given: Harvard averages 8½ students to one instructor; Union, 5½; Columbia, 10; the University of New-York, 3; Cornell University, 13; University of California, 14, and St. Xavier, of Cincinnati, 16. The College of the City of New-York averages 20.

Of the six schools for colored children at the commencement of the year, School No. 5, at Harlem, was discontinued on May 1, as the number of pupils did not justify the board in keeping it open at a heavy expense. In the Colored Normal School for the training of teachers for the colored schools, eighteen were taught during the year. The report, in conclusion, expresses the great satisfaction of the board at so many evidences of the prosperity and efficiency of the great system of public education.

PRACTICAL JOKING.

A cruel hoax was perpetrated on Friday night, the sufferers being from different parts of the country, and the objective person being a Mr. C. Trimble, of No. 28 Kossuth-place, Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. It appears that the Victory Lodge of Good Templars, of which Mr. Trimble is an old member, had some difficulty with some of the new members, arising out of their annual election, which took place six months ago, ever since which time the disaffected have been endeavoring to break up the lodge and obtain possession of the lodge-room furniture. At length a meeting of all members in good standing was called to take place at Mr. Trimble's house on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. This was advertised, and some parties, supposed to be the disaffected, sent postal cards around to different persons who had advertised for positions, or missing property, or for other things, that if they would call at Mr. Trimble's at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening their wishes would be met. Upward of fifty of these cards were sent, and the result to Mr. Trimble was electrical. At the time appointed for the meeting, men and women were seen pouring toward the house. They literally filled it. Mr. Trimble, not taking in the situation, nervously asked what was wanted. Some wanted situations, some loans, some lost property, and one detective wanted information in relation to the Oyster Bay murder. Some of the women had gone a long, weary way with children in their arms. Some had come from Staten Island, Breslau, Rondout, and other places. The parties who perpetrated the hoax are suspected, and no expense will be spared to bring them to justice.

PERSONAL.

Hon. D. S. Bennett, of Buffalo; Judge M. A. Southwright, of New-Orleans, and W. L. Joslin, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Major R. H. Savage, of Washington, D. C., is at the Sturtevant House.

Prof. M. B. Riddle, of Hartford, is at the Grand Hotel.

Ex-Gov. English, of Connecticut, is at the Gilsey House.

Hon. S. R. Dixon, of New-Haven, and Hon. T. J. P. Owens, of North Carolina, are at Barnum's Hotel.

ACCIDENT AT THE UNION GROUNDS.

During the progress of the ball match at the Union Ground yesterday afternoon, a shed which was in course of erection outside the fence fell, with about fifty persons who had climbed on the top to witness the game. The consequent confusion was great, but, fortunately, only two persons were injured—Charles Steinhardt, of New-York, having his ankle sprained, and the arm of James Clausen, of No. 250 Wooster-street, New-York, being broken.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.

A week ago yesterday morning the residence of Mr. Samuel Stiner, No. 267 West Thirty-sixth-street, was entered by a burglar, who forced his way through the rear, the family being absent in the country, and a large amount of valuable property was taken. The matter was placed in the hands of Detectives McConnell and Murphy, of the Twentieth Precinct, who at length found one of the dresses with a second-hand dealer named Manness, of Twenty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue. He stated that he had purchased the garments from George Walker, of No. 442 West Thirty-fifth-street, who also offered him over $400 worth of furs. Walker was arrested, and was yesterday committed by Justice Cox for trial.

TO EUROPE BY BALLOON.

From the Daily Graphic, July 19.

Col. Mallory, of the Signal Bureau, has addressed a letter to the Washington agent of the New-York *Daily Graphic*, informing him that the note from that journal on the subject of the co-operation of the Bureau in the approaching scientific balloon expedition across the Atlantic Ocean, would be complied with to the extent of furnishing carefully drawn instructions and proper instruments for meteorological observations, and that if any qualified observer of the Signal Corps should freely volunteer his services, he would be permitted to accompany the expedition, reporting solely to the Bureau. This action of the Bureau is understood to be based on the fact that observations by balloon have been, for a considerable time, one of the intended agencies of the Signal Corps, and that the present joint undertaking of the *Graphic* Company and Prof. Wise has been a sufficient warranty of experience and scientific approval to justify the Bureau in at least the qualified participation herein indicated.

PROGRESS OF THE PREPARATIONS.

Work on the great Transatlantic balloon of the *Daily Graphic* has been rapidly pushed during the past two weeks, and every portion of the apparatus is now in an advanced stage of progress. It is peculiarly fitting that so magnificent a building as that of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company should be in part devoted to the construction of this great aerial machine. With commendable generosity this corporation have set apart two floors for the purpose, and have thrown open their elegant show-room, which is daily visited by crowds of the curious. From eight to twelve machines have been constantly employed in sewing the seams and uniting the immense strips of cloth. Last evening 5,500,637 stitches had been made, and over four of the eight miles of sewing required had been accomplished. The force will be further increased on Monday, and, by the close of next week, all the sewing will have been finished. The work of attaching the doubling, or second thickness of cloth, to the crown of the balloon—a delicate operation, requiring much skill and experience—is being performed under the immediate supervision of Miss Ihling, the niece of Prof. Wise.

In the third floor of the Domestic building, the work of weaving the netting is going on. Nearly one-half the netting is finished. Profs. Wise and Donaldson are constantly at the building, superintending every step of the preparations.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, the strips which have already been finished are being coated with varnish, consisting of linseed-oil, boiled very thick, which is reduced with benzine and laid on with kalsomining brushes. Six painters are engaged in this portion of the work. The strips will require three coats of varnish, one inside and two outside. The varnishing and drying will probably occupy these six men during the next two weeks. It is the most tedious and slow part of the work.

The construction of the car has already been commenced. The making of the hoops, as well as of the valve, requires most careful manipulation, and has been intrusted to Messrs. R. Hoe & Co. The car will be made in great part of ropes and duck, and will be put together and finished at the Domestic building.

The life-boat has been commenced, and will be finished on the first Monday in August. It is building at the establishment of the most experienced boat-builder in the City, and in accordance with the best approved plans.

It seems highly probable that the balloon will be in readiness to start by the 20th of August.

NEW-ROCHELLE YACHT RACE.

Yesterday a fleet of over thirty yachts assembled off Davis' Island for the purpose of sailing a race, under the auspices of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club. The weather seemed threatening, with occasional showers. Nevertheless, it did not deter a large party of ladies and gentlemen from going on board of the judges' boat, the Pleasant Valley, to enjoy the sight of the race. At 11:30, with the wind from east and north, the yachts started; and immediately the Brooklyn, Capt. P. Smith, took the lead, which she gradually increased, until she passed the stake-boat for the last time. Distance run, twenty miles. There were six prizes given, viz.: First prize, $50 silver cup, to fastest cabin sloop; second prize, $100, to fastest open sloop; third prize, $60, to first-class cat-rig boat; fourth prize, $50, to second-class cat-rig boat; fifth prize, $40, to first third-class cat-rig boat; sixth prize, $20, to first fourth-class cat-rig boat. The winners were: First class, Alert—time, 4h. 24m. 58s.; second class, Brooklyn, 3h. 48m. 7s.; third class, Grace, 4h. 31m. 18s.; fourth class, Mary Emma, 4h. 24m. 28s. The wind failing at 4:30, the Yacht Committee decided to land the visitors from the steamer, and transfer one of the judges to the stake-boat, as there were no immediate prospects of the fifth and sixth class boats getting in. The decision will be given to-day with time allowances, at 12 M., by the judges. Commodore Thomas extended a cordial invitation to every one to attend a reception at 8 o'clock last evening at his house. The officers of the club are: Commodore, Griffin Thomas; Vice Commodore, Thomas W. Thorn; Rear Commodore, Alex. Taylor, Jr.; Secretary, H. J. Cook; Treasurer, Benjamin Merritt, and they propose having another regatta before the end of the season.

AN OLD TRICK.

On Friday a young man giving his name as Chas. Anderson, called at the wholesale store of Wm. H. Cleveland & Co., dealers in provisions, at Nos. 49 and 51 First-street, and purchased a quantity of hams, shoulders, and bacon amounting to $184 90, for which he stated he would send the next day with a check on the Oriental Bank for the amount of the purchase. After he had taken his departure the suspicions of the firm were aroused and a messenger was sent to the Oriental Bank, who returned with the information that no such person had an account there. Feeling convinced that some swindling operation was on foot, they notified Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective force, and Detective Farley was detailed to watch for Anderson. Yesterday afternoon an expressman called for the goods purchased and presented a check on the Oriental Bank for the amount of the bill. The goods were delivered to the expressman, and he drove off to a place in Rivington-street, where Anderson was in waiting. The latter received the goods and was immediately thereafter arrested by Detective Farley, who had followed the wagon to its destination. He was locked up at Police Headquarters, and will be taken to court to-day.

A MEAN THIEF.

Patrick Devlin, aged twenty years, was arrested last evening by Officers Brennan and Mahoney, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that Devlin obtained board at the house of Mr. Andrew Healey, No. 132 Mulberry-street, and on the 30th of June decamped, taking with him a gold watch valued at $85 and $112 in cash belonging to Mr. Healey. Officers Brennan and Mahoney, in their search for Devlin, traced him to the Sixth-avenue Railroad Depot, where he had gained employment. They arrested him there, and on searching him Mr. Healey's watch was found on his person. A bank-book on the Emigrant Savings Bank, showing $600 to the credit of Thomas Downs, was also found in his possession. This was subsequently discovered to be the property of the head ostler at the railroad stables, and had been stolen from his trunk at the boarding-house, No. 68 West Forty-first-street, where Devlin had also obtained board. The accused was locked up at the Mulberry-street Police Station, and will be taken to Court to-day.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Phillip Bittner, aged thirty years, of Forty-eighth-street and Tenth-avenue, was severely injured about the head during a fight with some unknown persons at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, yesterday morning....William Fox, aged twenty-three years, of No. 95 Charlton-street, while intoxicated fell overboard at the foot of West Tenth-street, and was rescued from drowning....Ellen O'Brien had her right hand severely cut by thrusting it through a pane of glass at Elizabeth and Houston streets, yesterday....Howard Palmer, aged seven years, of No. 29 Jones-street, fell from the rear platform of car No. 17, of the Bleecker-street line, at Morton-street, and was severely injured....Peter Scanlon, while at work on Pier No. 4 North River, yesterday, had his right foot severely injured....Michael White, aged four years, of No. 137 Washington-street, was run over by a coach in Broadway, last evening, and was seriously injured....Nicholas Eberhardt, aged thirty-five years, of No. 28 Forsyth-street, fell into the sub-cellar of the American News Company's building, in Nassau-street, and sustained serious injuries.

A NICE BROTHER TO HAVE.

The Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* reports that a gentleman, while leaning, recently, over the cliff at the Natural Bridge, accidentally dropped his pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money, valuable papers, &c., and that it lodged on a shelf of rock about 120 feet from the top, and it proceeds to tell the following story in connection with it: "After consultation, he determined to lower his brother, Master Hunter McDonald, of Lexington, a youth of about twelve summers, and the latter, nothing loth, entered into the spirit of the thing as if it was a matter of fun. Having procured about 200 feet of inch rope, which was doubled, the young man was lowered, guiding himself by a crevice in the wall, on the left of where the famous cedar stump once grew, and, after descending about 100 feet, walked around the narrow shelf to the front of the cliff, where the pocket-book lay. Having secured the treasure, he was successfully raised, and received the warm congratulations of some dozen ladies and gentlemen—among them a daughter of Gen. R. E. Lee—who witnessed the feat from the top of the bridge."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

It is now said that the Erie directory are reconsidering the purchase of the coal fields in Pennsylvania, which they decided upon some time ago.

The veterans of the war of 1812 will hold a grand military and civic afternoon picnic, at East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth-street, Monday, 28th inst. Eminent speakers are engaged for the occasion, and the band of the Sixth Regiment will furnish the music.

The funeral of George Tugnot took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 323 Second-avenue. The pall-bearers were James L. Harway, Robert Marshall, John Thompson, and James C. Dally. The remains were interred in the family vault at Cold Spring.

In pursuance of instructions from M. Broglie, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the French Consul General, M. A. L. de la Forest has issued a call to those of his nationality residing in this City under twenty years of age to register their names as French citizens at the General Consulate.

The German Typographical Union held its fourth annual picnic and a Summer night's festival at Jones' Wood yesterday, which was largely attended by the members of the craft and their families. The Typographia Maennerchor enlivened the scene of festivities by its vocal and musical exercises.

A musical and dramatic entertainment was given last evening at the Thirty-fourth-street Theatre, by a company of Cuban amateurs, the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the widows and orphans of the patriot Cubans who have fallen in the rebellion. A portion of three short plays in Spanish were given, interspersed with music, and the applause was liberal and enthusiastic.

On the 11th of June, Edward Steinhofer, recently arrived from Havana, was swindled out of $305 at Stanwix Hall, Albany, by a confidence operator. A few days ago Detective Elder, of the Central Office, arrested James A. Roberts, alias David Swain, on suspicion of being the man who swindled Steinhofer. Yesterday Roberts was fully identified by his victim, and will be taken to Albany for trial.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rents, and interest on the same, $58,373 48; interest on bond and mortgage and market rents and fees, $3,094 63; assessments for street openings and improvements, and interest, $4,593 97; Croton-water rents and penalties, $19,563 30; licenses and fines, $100; total, $85,725 38.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Morrisania, which has been closed several weeks for repairs, will be reopened for religious services to-day, when Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., will preach in the forenoon, Rev. Wm. McAllister in the afternoon, and Rev. Wm. Thompson in the evening.

In the case of George Quirk, Edward Quirk, and Patrick Darney, arrested by the Morrisania police on a charge of having attempted to commit a highway robbery on the Highbridge road, after an examination, George Quirk was held as principal, and the two last-named as accessories.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Layman, the alleged would-be murderess of her husband, in Astoria, on the 1st inst., has been released on giving bonds to the amount of $1,000 that she will appear on the 28th inst., when her adjourned examination will be resumed.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual excursion of Richmond County Lodge No. 88, I. O. of O. F., will take place on the 4th of August. The steam-boat Twilight will convey the party to Sandy Hook, whence they will proceed by special train to Long Branch.

NEW-JERSEY.

Health Inspector Cannon, of Jersey City, and his assistants, are making a thorough inspection of all the tenement-houses in the city.

Yesterday a piece of wood falling from the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-works, on Erie-street, Jersey City, struck a little boy named James Woods on the head, and inflicted injuries which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

M. A. Kelsey, a Jersey City engine driver was about to mount his engine yesterday, when his horse took fright and started. Kelsey courageously clung to the lines until he had stopped the animal, and was terribly, but not fatally, cut and bruised.

Andrew B. Crary, a student in the law office of Senator Taylor, who obtained $25 from Rear Admiral Emmons, of Princeton, by representing himself to be the son of President McCosh, pleaded guilty to a charge of false pretences, in the Mercer County Sessions, and was sent to the County Jail for five months.

A three-mile rowing contest took place yesterday on the Passaic, in single sculls, manned respectively by Charles D. Hoxie, of Mystic, Conn., and Henry Butler, of New-York, for stakes amounting to $200. The route lay between Morris and Essex Bridge to Midland Bridge and return. Much interest was manifested by the large crowd assembled. Hoxie came in the victor in 19 minutes 30 seconds. Butler was several lengths behind.

The Hudson County Boulevard Commissioners have received fifteen objections, many of them numerously signed, to the boulevard scheme. One or two of these protest against the right of the Commissioners to build any boulevard at all. The most of them, however, are from property-owners, who wish to have the line of the improvement run more closely to their estates. The Commissioners will take some definite action upon the objections at their meeting on Friday next.

THE MEXICAN FRONTIER.

IMPROBABLE STORY OF A BATTLE—GEN. MACKENZIE REPORTED KILLED.

The following is an extract from the Waco (Texas) *Examiner* of July 9: "Mr. Wm. Johnson, of the stage-coach line, arrived from a visit to Granbury, Wood County, evening before last. He informs us that news of a serious engagement between Mexicans and Kickapoos on one side, and the American forces, under Gen. Mackenzie, on the other, had been received at that place. The battle occurred, according to this report, on the head waters of the Concho, the 3d or 4th of this month. The fight was made by the Indians, it is supposed, to avenge the insult and injuries of the famous Mackenzie raid. The assailants were largely in excess as to numbers, and the contest was bloody and severe, resulting in a victory to the Americans, though at the expense of many brave soldiers, including the commander, Gen. Mackenzie, himself. The Mexican loss is estimated at nearly 200 killed and wounded. The news was brought, says Mr. Johnson, by a man just from the vicinity of the conflict, and the people of Granbury seemed to think it all true."

THE PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL.

The London *Daily News* of July 5 says: "President Grant announces that an International Exhibition will be held at Philadelphia in the year 1876. The resolve to distinguish his second term of office by an invitation to the whole world to the City of Brotherly Love is one which will give general satisfaction in the United States. The Quaker metropolis is peculiarly fitted by its historical and geographical position for such a gathering, and we believe that the President's invitation will meet with very large response. Both exhibitors and visitors will probably show their willingness to contribute to the success of the exhibition. That success must, of course, depend in great degree on the largeness and the liberality of the plan; and we may trust to the energy of the American people to make it a quite worthy successor of the splendid show by which Vienna is at this moment equaling, if not surpassing, all previous exhibitions. As a complete representation of the industrial activity of the New World, there will be enough to distinguish it from former exhibitions, in which, of course, Europe has held the first place, and to give it a marked individuality. It is probable that, if the scheme is successfully carried out, a large number of Europeans may make it the occasion of a visit to the wonderful Continent on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus apart from any influence it may have on trade it will at least give an impetus to Transatlantic travel; and make, not Americans, but America and its institutions better known on this side the sea. We cordially hope that the exhibition may prove to be one of the greatest successes of the President's administration."

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.—Dr. Fred. A. Palmer, Mrs. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dayton, infant, and nurse, Dr. A. D. Campbell, Col. Geo. F. Alfred, G. Solis, A. Ducarrete, J. Ales, Charles Lloyd, W. C. Wolsley, J. O. Morse, Jr., Geo. Renard, Henry H. Foster, A. K. Chapin, J. W. Bouton, A. Dumahaut, H. J. Ritchie, P. D. Carr, Mrs. P. D. Carr, Wm. Killen, Fredico Roxo, Miss Fredico Roxo, and man-servant, J. Winslow Tighe, John Hutchinson, W. H. Bates, R. Gonsalca, 2 Masters Gonzales, M. Borbon.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Goseler, Fred. Green, Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Jas. H. Brush, Mrs. Jas. H. Brush, Marcelino Canle, J. A. Echvenia, T. Sprungle and wife, Mrs. Hartley and child, Geo. Sheppard, Henry King, Chas. Dowden, Mrs. C. Upham, D. T. Greenwood and wife, Jas. Neavins, R. R. Gifford, J. C. Hall, W. S. Craig, Samuel Copewell, Jas. H. Bradbury, W. A. Sanborn, Conrad J. Fry, John S. Miller, D. Houston and wife, R. J. Houston, Mrs. De Leon, Edward Beard, William Downs, Geo. F. Flavell, Crossley Gibson, Mrs. J. Carlson, Mrs. Thomas Gladhill, Mrs. Charles Cooper, Mrs. George Anderson, William Keryan, William Maxted, Miss Fannie Harrison, Peter Anderson, Samuel Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Henvest, James Porter, John S. Hartley, J. G. Bird, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Mary Cunningham, Josiah Harvey, James Hyland, Llewelyn Davis, J. R. Paterson, Miss Annie Perkins.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—Henry W. Scudder, Miss Staley, Mrs. Bowden, Mr. Staley, Mr. Bowden, Mrs. Newman, Miss Condon, Hon. John Thiston, P. M. Haverty, Sam'l A. Strang, Mrs. S. A. Strang, Miss Lapahy, J. E. Polak, R. H. Trafton, G. W. Welles and wife, Mrs. S. E. Low and child, Mrs. Brainard, Miss F. Welles, Joseph Thorn, wife and child, John Screven, Geo. P. Screven, Miss Beckingham, Mrs. M. A. Fowler, A. W. Wright, Mary Dewar and child, Mr. [illegible] & Son, A. J. Edelsheim, G. H. [illegible], H. House, J. K. Macdonald, [illegible] and wife, Father Keane and [illegible], daughter, Wm. Harty, Mr. [illegible], J. B. Hughes.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. [illegible], Miss Gill, Miss Fanny Langdon, Mrs. [illegible], son, William Howe, J. G. Gregory, [illegible], M. Robbins, F. S. Darling, [illegible], H. I. Capel, E. Saunders, [illegible], Mr. Clayton, A. B. Rose, F. W. Roberts, P. Brett, C. [illegible], man, Mr. Smellie, Solomon Hendricks, [illegible], Blackwell, Adam Pearson, Mrs. Connolly, [illegible], J. R. Grant, Mr. Marckens, Miss Ruth, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] and child, Rev. W. R. Brown, [illegible], Mrs. H. G. Gowen and son, Prof. and Mrs. [illegible], Dr. G. F. Moffatt, wife and nurse, Paul Dahlgren, Mrs. Dahlgren, Dr. H. G. Mirritt, [illegible], Knight, Mrs. McKnight, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] child, W. J. Cockayne, H. N. Johnson, W. J. McAuliffe, H. H. Kidd, C. L. Chapin, D. M. Munroe, Joseph Scott, James Morand, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], H. M. Scott, E. S. Ashwell, C. H. [illegible], Miss Lincoln, Miss Lamson, [illegible], Lamson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred [illegible], Julius Michel, Misses McKnight, (2,) Mrs. C. D. [illegible], Miss Cook, Dr. C. Cook, Dr. S. P. [illegible], E. Karlie, H. G. Alexander, Miss [illegible], J. T. Broadbent, R. W. Richardson, [illegible], Adams, Saml. McCaughey, Henry Moyer, [illegible], Robt. Brodie, Thomas Reid, James Harper, [illegible], land, B. Shreve, Mr. Reynolds, J. G. [illegible], Bowie, D. Chisholm and son.

In steam-ship India, for Glasgow.—Geo. A. [illegible], Clement Clausus, Miss Kate Clausus, [illegible], Clausus, Rev. Richard Wheatley and lady, [illegible], Robinson, Levi Tremont, John Stewart, [illegible], M. Pelamental, Miss Grace L. Carlile, Mrs. [illegible] Carlile, Nicholas C. Buswell, John H. Westcott, [illegible], Mary Jane Holmes, Miss Martha [illegible], John Hutchinson, Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, Prof. Peterson, [illegible], Landerbach, John Robson, Hon. C. Robinson.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Miss Wardlaw, Miss G. Hoag, J. C. Bruyn, E. W. Smith and wife, E. P. Tunison, Mrs. Jas. R. Meddaugh, Henry Yonge, W. A. MacDuff, Miss A. T. Dill, Daniel Keefe, J. B. Moyer, Mary McGinnis, E. A. Richards, Miss Gertrude Yonge.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:45 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon rises...1:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:37 | Gov. Island.5:26 | Hell Gate....6:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, July 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, (Br.,) Trautman, via Queenstown, J. G. Dale; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Bleeck, Havre, C. Rammelsberg; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; [illegible] (Br.,) Wright, Queenstown for orders, C. L. Wright & Co.; Deutschland, (Ger.,) Ladewigs, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Frithjof, (Norw.,) Brown, Havre, Funch, Edye & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, F. Baker; City of Houston, Deering, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; George Washington, Vaill, New-Orleans, Clark & Seaman; Florida, Mitchell, Savannah, R. Lowden; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, J. C. Kenyon & Co.; Fanita, Fenton, Philadelphia; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Riverside, Rich, Bristol, England, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Constantine, Creswey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Centaur, (Br.,) Burchard, Liverpool, J. H. Sparks; Leopoldine Bauer, (Aust.,) Lacovich, Penarth Roads, Slocovich & Co.; Ercole, (Ital.,) Cappiello, Rotterdam, Slocovich & Co.; T. K. Weldon, Colson, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.; Armonia, (Ital.,) Fidele, Gloucester, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Victor, (Norw.,) Terjesen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Geo. W. Halls, (Br.,) Mehener, Rio de Janeiro, R. V. Crandall; Repeat, (Br.,) Curry, St. Pierre, Mart., H. H. Swan & Son.

Schrs. Caledonia, (Br.,) Laytin, Windsor, N. S., V. C. & C. V. King; Isabella, Fischer, Newbern, N. C., E. & Powell; Delmar, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., J. Patterson.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Kronprinz Frederick Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Erdmann, July 2 and Southampton 5th, with mdse. and 261 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston July 16, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans July 12, with mdse. and 25 passengers to Clark & Seaman. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 2 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Robert Morrison, (of New-Bedford,) Stevey, St. Jago, Cuba, 24 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to E. Ward & Co.

Bark Charles Gumm, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hutchinson, Cienfuegos, 28 days, with sugar to Fourert & Co.—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Bark Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Hansen, Bordeaux 44 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Memento, (Nor.,) Heyle, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port au Prince 15 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to R. Murray, Jr. July 4, off St. Marc, spoke brig Louisa Price, hence for Port au-Prince.

Brig N. A. Williams, Dernier, Port Caledonia, C. B., 13 ds., with 370 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Brig Oscar, (Aust.,) Turcich, Buenos Ayres 48 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Alpha, (of Port Medway, N. S.,) Burke, St. John, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Pampero, (of St. John, N. B.,) Matthews, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. H. A. De Witt, (of Augusta, Me.,) Mason, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to G. Mills.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Hutchinson & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Virginia, (of Lubec,) Ross, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 375 tons plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Wetherspoon Bros.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Caroline Collins, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. W. H. Lovett, Beckman, Fall River.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Metcalf, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Hunter, Chase, Dighton.

Schr. H. G. King, Miller, Fall River.

Schr. Baltic, Parker, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Balloon, Chandler, Bangor, with lumber to Watrous & Wilson.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Providence.

Schr. A. T. Minor, Minor, New-Haven.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Lunt, New-Haven.

WIND—Sundown, light, E.; cloudy and hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Deutschland, for Bremen; Humboldt, for Stettin; India, for Glasgow; Oceanic, Egypt, Abyssinia, and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; City of Houston, for Galveston; Mississippi and George Washington, for New-Orleans; Florida and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; brig James Miller, for Mobile.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. steamers Aries, from Philadelphia; Glaucus, from New-York; brig Jane, from Cape Haytien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—Sld. steamers Jas. Adger, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. E. J. Shanks, for St. Johns, N. B.; M. W. Drew, for Jacksonville; J. P. Wyman, for Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 19.—Arr. revenue steamer Northerner, from a cruise. Reports: Passed in for Baltimore bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara; brig Alberto, from the Caribbean Sea. Sld. brig Helene, for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 19.—Sld. steam-ships G. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; Montgomery, for New-York; San Jacinto for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbetts, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. yesterday.

The Cunard line steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York, July 9, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at midnight last night.

The Cunard line steam-ship Olympus, Capt. McDowell, from Boston July 8, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 3 o'clock this morning.

BREMEN, July 19.—The steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Pritscher, from Baltimore July 6, for this port, arr. here yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINE."

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, the Baltimore and Washington trains of the "Pennsylvania Air Line" will run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, forming a connection through the Union Tunnel with Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel and railroad. This arrangement gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the shortest and most perfect all-rail line that can be obtained between the national capital and the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, avoiding the transfer through Baltimore by horse-power. New improvements will at once be introduced, and the time of transit lessened one hour. Pending the opening of this short route trains via York, Penn., have been withdrawn. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.